

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. I.—NO. 30.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

\$1.00 A YEAR

A SERMON

By the Rev. E. Evans.
PREACHED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, FREDERICTON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1882.

(Photographically Reported for The Herald by W. A. Lewis.)

Then saith He unto them, render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God, the things which are God's.—Math. 22:21.

A close student of the word of God may ever find examples and principles suitable for all the varying offices of life, and for all its many relationships and its numerous duties; whether it be in the counting-room, or in the work-shop, or in the study; whether it be in the social, company amidst our friends, or whether it be in the secrecy of the closet on some of these important occasions, which influence the fate of a nation; and which may leave their impress upon all succeeding generations. The event now related took place near the end of the Saviour's ministry. There was a certain number of the Jews, who were followers of the Herodian family and fame. They were the chief men of their own country, and they sought in all possible ways to gather into their own party every lucrative office, and to rule supreme. The Herodian family sought to sustain the law, power and customs of the Romans to the discouragement of the Jewish people. There was another party opposed to Roman domination, and who were always in a state of rebellion. Only read the pages of Josephus, and see how the whole country was filled with lawless hands, who would not pay tribute to the Roman tax gatherers; would not acknowledge allegiance to the Roman power. Now this party was headed by the Pharisees. The elders of the two parties came together. Ever fighting, for once they united, and sought to bring the Saviour into the power of the mob or the government. Subtle men were engaged, and they met the Saviour, and they put questions in order that they might entrap him. How wise are the children of this generation. "Tell us therefore, said they, 'is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not,' but Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, 'why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites, show me the tribute money; and they brought him a penny, and he looked at it—a small silver coin equal to about fifteen cents, a little larger than a cent piece—on one side there was an image of Tiberius, the Roman Emperor at this time, and on the other an inscription teaching that he was supreme ruler. He knew what was in their hearts. They reasoned thus,—if he says it is not lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, here are the Herodians, and they will soon bring him before the Roman tribunal; and if he says, it is lawful to pay money to Caesar when it is called for; then the mob, which cannot bear this hated Roman name, will stone him right on the spot. How they were deceived; they had to deal with a man who spoke as man never spoke. And he gave to them not only a truth, but a truth that overcame them in their turn, and showed them that there was nothing but foolishness in their wisdom; and he gave them a statement of truth that is needed by us, and is sufficient for all time; and we have the true doctrine of civil government in these words of our Saviour—'we are to render unto Caesar the things that belong to him—all those things on which we see his image and superscription. It is true for all time. All governments are ordained by God for the benefit of the people; and, living under civilized governments, however heavy the duties and taxes may be, it is far better to pay them peaceably, than to live without a government. It is also right that we should remember that there is something on which God has placed His image and superscription. He has placed His likeness on man, his spiritual nature, his freedom, his conscience, so we must render our duty to Him; and if rulers ask us to do anything that is contrary to spiritual freedom or conscience, we must refuse. Now with regard to our system of government, let us understand plainly what the Bible teaches. It neither enforces a monarchy nor a republic. One is just as Scriptural as the other. In ancient times Israel was ruled by Judges, and we are told that at one time each man did as seemed right in his own eyes, till at last they asked for a King. In our system of government, in this Dominion, we suppose that we have attained, if not to the highest state of perfection, yet nevertheless a better system than that which is in vogue in many parts of the earth, yet nevertheless it is capable of being used for wrong purposes. Its noblest ends may be, if not exactly counterfeited, yet very nearly counterfeited, and instead of good, evil may result. It is supposed among English-speaking nations, that government of the country by what is called 'parties' is the very best; yet nevertheless we see this party government sometimes wrested from its true intention. We have

only to look across the line and see the dreadful results from the carrying out of measures supposed to be in accord with the principles of party government; that to the victors belong the spoils. Careful observers seem to think that it is likely to be the same with ourselves. Now we are called upon by the government under which we are living, to use a great power which is placed in our hands, and we are called upon at this time as Christian men to consider our duty and remember our responsibility. On the one hand we have presented to us a picture that is fearful, and on the other, one that is pleasing. Some say, here is a party favorable to monopoly and corrupted with bribes. On the other hand you are told that it is a paternal government, which will strive to do right for the people, and will take care of their interests; which will treasure up their money and spend it for them; and which has determined that this young Dominion shall take its place beside the oldest nations of the world; will look after its commerce, its extensive manufactures, its broad lands, supplying the bread of life to starving nations. Now, we must do our duty, must endeavor honestly to arrive at a decision and then act upon it. Abstention from voting is wrong. It has rendered the civic government of some large cities of the United States a sink of corruption; and in this country, if not faithful to duty, we shall find ourselves on the same road. It is not just for a Christian man to shirk his duty in this respect. Then again we are taught by the text that we should pay due respect to the titles conferred by governments. Some men will not do this; but if these titles are conferred on the holders, I think there is no escape; we must render unto Caesar the things which belong to him. We are to engage in these political duties which belong to us as citizens. We are to render this service to earthly governments for the reason that they are ordained of God. Now, there is another doctrine that is current at the present day—that all power springs from the people. It is not the teaching of the Bible. All power springs from God. Then it may be said, does not this doctrine do away with the possibility of any change? But when we look upon the long line of English rulers, we can lay our finger upon one, Oliver Cromwell, who stands foremost, was a true Christian, and placed England in a position whereby she was enabled to grapple with the greatest difficulties; but when king or governor uses his power to bring a nation to destruction, then men have a right to make use of their proper powers, and may appeal to the sword and establish what is right and good.

Are we ready, to go forth and do our duty as citizens? I say that every man is called upon by this Word, as well as by the voice of the government and of party, to deposit his vote in this election. It will have influence for good or for evil. It is an important crisis, you must remember, and pray that God may guide us. Is it not our desire to see this land a land of liberty, of progress and increase in population? Is it not dreadful to see the thousands of young men and young women who are leaving this country from year to year? Within this congregation, during my stay with you more than two hundred persons have gone forth to the neighboring Republic. I say it is sad to see them go out when there is ample room for them to stay, not like it is across the Atlantic, where the population is so thick, where every man is jostling his neighbor, and if there is a loaf there are ten men to grasp it at once. Will you see the strength of the country, the stalwart men, go out, the youth of both sexes? How many young persons from our own classrooms get letters of recommendation to our ministers in Boston, New York, and everywhere else almost? Are there not valleys to be glad with inhabitants here, and beneath the flag under which they were born? Are we ready, with patriotic and Christian feeling, to do our duty and infuse a love of our country? It is a duty of Christian parents. It is a duty of Christian merchants. It is a duty of Christian statesmen to do all that is possible to retain in the land its youth, and to endeavor to make it a land where men shall be noble and free. Now, make this a matter of prayer. Let us do our duty honestly; and, remember, there is as much religion in this as there is in many of the exercises that are supposed to be of greater importance. Render unto God the things which belong to him. Let there be honest work in patriotism; and if any soil their fingers with bribes, may the Lord have mercy upon such miserable sinners.

THE REAL THING.—A down town ten-year-old daughter went into her home yesterday afternoon, and her mother on seeing her cried: "Why, what in the world are you doing with that doll, you great big child!" "Oh, it's all right, mamma; a lady gave it to me and said I could keep it," returned the innocent girl, as she handed into the arms of her surprised and then enraged mother a three-day-old infant.—N. Y. Freeman.

Double Murder and Suicide in Hamilton.

Hamilton, June 21.—This afternoon shortly after two o'clock, one of the most horrible tragedies on record occurred in the south-western part of this city, on Bold-street, near of the Central School grounds. Your reporter, on visiting the scene, found the family broken down in grief from the sad and terrible surroundings. The tragedy was evidently done quickly, and by the hand of an expert with a revolver. The bodies, three in all, lay within a few feet of each other. The caretaker's house is situated at the rear of the Central School grounds facing out south on Bold-street, with the yard belonging to this house on the north side toward the school building. The occupant and caretaker, the murdered man, George Ralston, was a harmless, quiet citizen, a widower, with three small children, his wife having died about one year ago. With him lived as housekeeper a Mrs. Forbes, also having three children. Katie, the eldest, about 19 years of age, had just come home from a few days, she having a good situation in the city. The two other children are boys about 12 and 14 years of age respectively. Alexander Forbes, the murderer and suicide, was a resident of Hamilton, but for years has been in the United States, is light complexioned, had an intelligent face, and did not bear the features of a desperate man. He is the husband of Mrs. Forbes, who was housekeeper for Ralston. From the daughter Katie, a fine-looking and intelligent young woman, and the two young brothers, your reporter gathered most of the information regarding the family and the cool murders.

Alex. Forbes was about 42 years of age and Mrs. Forbes 37. Forbes drank after they were married, and when drunk abused his wife and family, and as many times forgave him and returned; till about six years ago she left him determined not to return. He in the meantime changed his name, and the family did not know of his whereabouts. About six weeks ago when he returned to the city, he found out the whereabouts of his wife and family, and to carry out his plans took into his confidence a woman whom he lived with as his wife, who even went so far as to call at the house (Ralston's) as a friend when Mrs. Forbes or family was in. She in time broached the subject to the children, saying the father if she would not like to see her father, she said that she would, and an appointment was made without her mother's knowledge, and she met her father in another part of the city, when he walked home with her. She had no suspicion of the woman's character at this time. Her father told her not to tell her mother anything about their meeting. A similar matter was done by her father in another manner. Mrs. Forbes observing that she was going on all at once, spoke to one of the boys, asking him where he was going.

This coming to the ears of Forbes he in a fit of frenzy procured a rig, and with this woman drove backward and forward past Ralston's residence, and of late has called frequently at the house, three times yesterday asking Mrs. Forbes to go and live with him. She stoutly refused. Some days ago he asked his wife if she had been a true wife to him all the time, and would she swear to it. She answered that she had always been true, and would make oath to it if her daughter Katie was present. He objected to Katie being near. This same question he asked her yesterday, when she answered as before. He turned and went away, she refusing to have anything to do with him. To day he returned with valise in hand (which is neatly packed with shirts, etc., evidently in readiness to get away in a hurry if he should want to do so), and found Mrs. Forbes in the dining room. Placing his valise on the table, he opened it out, and asked, "Prudie (Prudence), are you going with me?" and he looked somewhat excited.

She told him she could not, when he seized a revolver laid in readiness in his open valise. His wife ran through the room and out of the door. Forbes ran after her and fired, missing her as she went out of the door. Screaming, she ran through the gate way Ralston, being near by, hearing the shot, ran and met them in the yard at the side of the house. As quick as a flash Forbes fired at Ralston, striking him in the head, the ball passing through the right eye, falling him to the ground. Never wavering, he fired on his wife, who had turned around, the ball passing through her left breast, killing her instantly. She fell a few feet from Ralston, eastward. Then placing the revolver to his own breast he fired, and staggering backward fell under the foot of a tree. And so intent was the suicide on finishing the deed that he arose in a sitting position and fired into his left breast again, about two inches from his first wound, thus ending one of the most horrible and terrible tragedies ever committed.

Outfitting the Queen.

ROYAL WAITS THAT ARE UNGRATIFYING TO SOCIETY.

The Queen this once more given a proof of her overbearing tenderness for her Scotch dominions, and of that irrepressible sympathy which renders it utterly impossible for her to disappoint even the lowest of her subjects beyond the border. A feeling of indignation had been very evident when, in spite of respectful solicitations from high quarters, her majesty insisted on holding the last drawing-room of the season on the very same day, almost at the very hour, when the mortal remains of the Irish victims were receiving funeral honors. When it was found impossible to move the Queen's resolution, and to obtain a postponement of the state ceremony, not only the numerous relatives, connections and friends of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke protested by their absence, but few of the royal household or ministers were in attendance; the day was one of general mourning throughout the land; and this ill-timed want of tact and courtesy has hardly been redressed from the charge of heartlessness, which it was known that the all-important reason for maintaining the day originally fixed was that the Queen must start for Scotland to grace with her presence a servants' ball. When it remains more than a few short moments at any ceremony, unwilling to act the part of hospitable to the fetes given in her name, doing most of her social duties by proxy, and declining and ignoring the recognition which is the most loyal and high-born of her subjects, the Queen is ever ready to assist at a games, gathering, to be sponsor to a game-keeper's child, or to remain for hours at a tenants' dance, if the scene of these incidents is laid in Scotland. She, the most popular sovereign who ever ascended a throne, is recklessly impelling her prestige as a monarch and as a woman by a want of thought and tact which expiates the national pride and wounds them in their most sensitive and tender.

Claridge's hotel, however comfortable, hardly appears to the nation at large a meet residence in which to return to foreign representatives the hospitality they extend to British princes in their own palaces abroad. It is an insult to every princess of courtesy, that when a foreign ambassador is accompanied by his wife and children, he is to be lodged in a room at the Claridge's hotel, and to be conveyed to the castle, and has no choice between walking up to it in full uniform and orders, taking a common cab, or availing himself of a friendly offer, as in the case of the Belgian minister who was picked up by Dirselli and brought in his carriage to his destination. Sometimes the discourtesy is favored by an admixture of meanness, as in the case of the generosity of a large nation. It was always thought a slightly inadequate return for the oriental splendor of the Shah of Persia's gifts to the Queen, that she should present him in return with her own photograph in a morocco case. Priceless as the intention was in its touching cordiality, still it did not express the respect and esteem which the pigskin purses, price 1s. 9d., which the Prince of Wales literally showered over India, while whole ships were laden with the costly presents heaped on him by the rajahs and nabobs of that distant province.

It is hardly pleasant to remember that when the Empress of Russia came to be present at the birth of the first child of the Grand Duchess of Edinburgh, although she was exceptionally a guest at Buckingham palace, and in more of substantial acknowledgments to all the officials on the scale of munificence customary to the imperial court, the bill was handed in for all expenses incurred by herself and suite during her four week's stay. And it did not effectually correct the bad impression when her princely son-in-law thought it necessary to assure the empress that she had not been overcharged. Surely, the budget of the Queen can bear some outlay, and it is not absolutely incumbent on her to present to members of her own family, in foreign courts, prize copies of her book on the Highlands, with her name on the fly leaf, and then give instructions to her publisher to claim the full retail price of the book from the recipients of this affectionate remembrance.

As a rule the whale of to-day is as peaceable and inoffensive as a mackerel, and stories as to their fits of rage had come to be regarded as a myth. But an Australian schooner quietly pursuing its way in March was suddenly charged upon by a large sperm whale with such tremendous energy that he stove a large hole in the starboard bow. The vessel began to fill, and the captain, who saw there was no hope of saving her, ordered away the boat. While water and provisions were being thrown in he went below for the log-book and ship's papers, but the vessel went down before he could reach the deck.

Little Promiss.

A TEN OUNCE MIDGET OF TENDER AGE.

George Fromm's boy was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Adams in the Episcopal church, Lawrence street, Manhattanville, at 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon. The boy weighed ten ounces at the time of his birth, two weeks ago, and has not gained anything to speak of. A great many neighbors and friends of the family called at the house of Mr. Fromm, 87 Lawrence street, in the course of the day, but only a few were present at the christening. The child behaved remarkably well, not only in the church, but at his home, where each visitor was permitted to hold him for a brief period. His principal exhibition of feeling consisted of gazing, in which he indulged at intervals, displaying on each occasion two exceedingly trivial teeth, whose existence, the parents say, is to be dated from Thursday last. His robe was white and made short so as to display his feet, which were the size of large clover leaves, and fringed with very straight round distinct pink toes. On the second and third fingers of the right hand he wore two rings, one of gold and one of gutta percha. These ornaments might easily slip over a knitting needle, but he would not have a tight squeeze with a sharp will toothpick. His rather thin, high-crowned hair was a great deal ruffled by the impatient turning of his head in the hands of the numerous persons who were permitted to hold him. When he was turned to face the light he frowned perceptibly, notwithstanding the fact that he is destitute of the slightest trace of eyebrows, opened and shut his eyes with astonishing rapidity, and became puckered in the most curious manner. He paid absolutely no attention to his older brother, aged 4, who was dressed in long trousers and a swallow-tail coat and rode a rocking horse. His brother who is a professional midget, retaliated by utterly ignoring him. The elder offspring of Mr. Fromm was strikingly cool and unembarrassed. He had a quaint way of banging the head of his rocking horse with an iron utensil which he had abstracted from the kitchen, and at intervals exclaiming in a small, thin voice, "I'm the boss."

George Henry was the name which the Rev. Mr. Adams affixed to the remarkable child, at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Fromm.

A. HOBSON OF THE SOUTHWESTERN OCEAN.—The most distressing death of the Monticello (Miss.) cyclone was that of Mrs. Carroll, because of the manner in which it was brought about. Hearing the storm approaching, Mrs. Carroll, with her baby in her arms, rushed to her husband, Dr. Carroll, who threw his arms about her neck. At the same moment the wind blew the timbers of the house down upon them and crushed them to the floor, the mother with the infant in her arms, the husband with his arm around his wife's neck, and there he choked her to death. The falling timbers did not seem to hurt her, but locked the doctor's arm so closely about her neck that he could not move it. He was conscious that he was killing her, but all his efforts to throw off the timbers were futile. Assistance came in two hours—too late! The spirit of his beautiful and loving wife had taken its flight—she was in death's cold embrace, and the husband felt that he was in a measure the cause of her death. For days he was almost a raving maniac. The babe was also killed—whether by the falling timbers or pressed to death by its mother we did not learn.

On Thursday a family arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa, from Texas, having made the trip by wagon. The journey was made in six weeks. The day before starting a monopoly hen owned by the family hatched out thirteen promising chicks. The lady, not desiring to leave the brood behind, loaded the hen and chickens on the wagon and started for this city. The family arrived all right, not a single chicken having been lost on the journey. The chickens are now pretty well grown, and have every appearance of having stood the trip admirably.

The most remarkable whirlpool is the Maelstrom, off the north-west coast of Norway and south-west of Moekensol, the most southerly of the Lofoden Isles. It was once believed to be unfathomable, but the depth has been shown not to exceed 20 fathoms. The whirlpool is navigable under ordinary circumstances; but when the wind is north-west it often attains great fury and becomes extremely dangerous. Under strong gales the Maelstrom has been shown by official statistics to run at the rate of 26 miles an hour.

Salmon are worth only ten cents a pound over North.

Miramichi has a new steamer, "The Loyalist." She is owned by R. T. Whitney. It is estimated that the Missionary income of the Methodist Church of Canada will be \$156,000 this year. There was an increase in the Western Conference of \$17,500.

Dr. Orton, M. P., fell so good on account of defeating Sir Richard Cartwright that he got drunk, then became noisy, and was finally locked up by the police.

Both of the Liberal knights were defeated in the last election.

A woman was burned to death at Levis, Quebec, recently. She was using a spirit lamp and placed the alcohol bottle too near the flame, when it exploded and she was burned almost to a crisp.

Nearly seven thousand Chinamen have already arrived at Victoria, B. C.

Wholesale bribery by the Tories is reported from Ontario.

Hon. Senator McMaster has given \$30,000 to the Baptist Church to found a Book Room in Toronto. Last year he gave about \$150,000 to different Church purposes.

The demand for lumber in Winnipeg is ten times greater than the supply.

Potatoes are \$1.75 and turnips \$2.00 a bushel in Manitoba. Beef 25 cents a pound, milk 10 cents a quart. The people out there had better go out farming.

The following despatches summarize the news from Egypt:

Many Americans left Alexandria on the 24th inst. in a vessel chartered by the Capt. of the U. S. s. "Galena."

The Standard's Alexandria correspondent reports that owing to a rumor of fresh calamities, the exodus of Europeans has recommenced. Admiral Seymour has made arrangements for the landing of men in the event of another riot. The Telegraph's correspondent says that Admiral Seymour in the event of a rising could land only a thousand men.

The "Chester," another tank vessel, has been ordered to the Mediterranean. The Admiralty now deem it desirable to guard the Suez Canal by small, swift gunboats instead of by two gunships, as originally intended.

The proceedings of the Conference at Constantinople are conducted in secret. Count Catti, the Italian ambassador, presides.

The Press Association reports that arrangements have been made for the embarkation of troops at Cyprus and Aden without delay to guard the Suez Canal.

No trace of Lieut. Chip's party can be found along the north coast of Siberia. The probabilities are that they all perished at sea.

Guiteau is to be hanged on Friday next. The President has declined to commute his sentence.

Says the New York Graphic:—"This is a very rich country, but even the most wealthy nations and individuals sometimes are in want of ready money. One of the most wealthy men in England once said that he often wished he had a five pound note in his pocket to spend. In like manner the Government of the United States may one long find itself in want of ready cash. We shall have to pay the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000 for arrears of pensions before we get through this nice little job. Twelve hundred new clerks are to be placed in the pension office to enable that bureau to expedite its work. These, with the aid of the old clerks, will audit new claims amounting to \$100,000,000 this year, \$150,000,000 next year, \$100,000,000 in 1885, and \$75,000,000 in 1886. In the next ten years the pensions will amount to \$740,000,000; in 1893 they will have diminished to \$50,000,000, and in 1904 they will come down to about \$27,000,000—providing that meanwhile we have no new wars and new pensions to pay. Let any one sit down and calculate for himself what all this means; let him try to obtain a clear idea of how much money \$1,500,000,000 is. It means \$30 for every man, woman and child in the United States. It is almost as large a sum as we have paid in reducing our debt since the war. We may manage to pay \$100,000,000 of this enormous sum this year."

Some time ago a man came into a Baltimore lawyer's office in a state of great excitement and asked him to commence proceedings for a divorce. Mr. Dobbin heard him through, and then said, "I think I have something that will exactly suit your case; sit still and I will read it to you." The man remained seated, all ears, supposing he was to listen to Blackstone or Kent, when Mr. Dobbin began to read "Betty and I am Out." By the time he had ended the man's eyes were full of tears. "I believe I will go home," he said. And he and his wife have lived happily ever since.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 29, 1882.

PERSONALITIES IN POLITICS.

The campaign is over, and no one is sorry. Business will get back to where it was a few weeks ago, and everything will go along much the same as ever. It is a subject for congratulation that in both the Dominion and local campaigns personalities were avoided, with one or two signal, but unimportant exceptions. A Tory sheet in this city has endeavored, by a resort to the vilest terms, to injure the personal reputation of those whom it opposed, and an unscrupulous agent of Mr. Fraser published some contemptible circulars. Passing these by with the contempt they deserve, we can safely say that in the whole election no effort was made on either side to detract from the personal honor or integrity of the candidates or those supporting them. Yet the canvass was exceedingly keen. There has rarely been an election when the issues involved were discussed with more earnestness, and when the public record of the several candidates was handled more unsparingly. There is no need whatever for a resort to attacks upon private character and personal reputation in a political conflict. The business, social and family relations of public men ought to be as sacred from attack as their public acts should be open to criticism. There are a few small minds which cannot distinguish the difference between low blackguardism and independent criticism. They call dirty names, make mean insinuations, publish glaring falsehoods, and make themselves stink in public estimation, and imagine that kind of talking or writing is severe and legitimate. Happily, people of this kind are scarce and unimportant. We have a new Assembly, and there will be a strong Opposition, which will end in the defeat of the local Government at an early day; but if because one party is to oppose the other deadly personal enmity is to be the result, if a sharp and severe criticism of public acts was necessary to lead to vulgar, personal abuse, political life would be unbearable. If a few persons are determined to resort to this sort of thing, the best course for decent people to adopt is to let them alone.

The New House.

Although the result of the local elections is not just what we anticipated, there is very little doubt that the Government were defeated, and that when the House meets they will be outvoted. In the new House there will be a good many new faces. From Madawaska we will have Mr. P. Lynott. He is a merchant of Irish parentage, a native of Quebec. He has been resident at Edmundston about ten years. He has considerable means, and is remarkably off handed and independent in character. From Victoria Mr. R. W. L. Tibbitts is returned. He is a son of James Tibbitts, ex M. P. P., and has lately been engrossing clerk in the Legislative Council. Carleton County returns its old members, and York sends Mr. E. L. Wetmore, a new man. He is a barrister and Queen's Council and is the son of Charles P. Wetmore, ex-Clerk of the House of Assembly. Sunbury sends Mr. Forley back again, and Mr. G. A. Sterling as an opponent. Mr. Sterling is a Mangerville farmer, has been a member of the Board of Agriculture and is a gentleman of more than average ability. From King's come the old members, and Albert and Gloucester also return their former representatives. In St. John there is a great turnover. Mr. Ellis of the *Globe* leads the poll in the city, and Mr. Leod the new Attorney General follows at a respectable distance. In the City and County we find Mr. Quinton taking Mr. Willis' place, with Mr. McLellan ahead of all competitors, with Mr. Ritchie a good second and Mr. Elder a respectable third. Charlotte comes to the front with three new men, although one of them, Mr. John McAdam, has been in the Legislature before. Westmorland sends Messrs. Huntington, Landry, Humphry and Dr. Black. The latter has never been in the Legislature before, but Mr. Humphrey was a member between the years 1874 and 1878. Northumberland returns Messrs. Adams, Park, Gillespie and Burchill. The second and last-named are new men. Mr. Park is a lawyer; Mr. Burchill is a merchant. From Restigouche we have Mr. Barberie and Mr. LeBellis—the latter is a new man.

After the Battle.

We congratulate our friends of the *Globe* and *Telegraph* upon their election to the Legislature. In them the Province has secured the services of two gentlemen well fitted by education and experience to take a leading place in any political arena. We sympathize with Mr. Willis in his first defeat. No doubt he will find his retirement from the Legislature an advantage in a business point of view. Mr. Colter has every reason to be proud of the magnificent vote he received on Thursday, and Mr. Wetmore's position upon the poll is highly creditable to him. Mr. Wetmore will, no doubt, make a very useful member of the Legislature. Mr. Wilson made an excellent run. The fortunes of politics were, however, against him this time; but he came about as near succeeding as he very well could.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A great deal of fear is expressed in the business circles of Canada that a commercial crisis within a year or eighteen months is inevitable. The general report is that collections are very slow in being made, and many debts are coming back unpaid, which indicates that money is not nearly so plentiful now as it was a year ago. Some well-informed persons go so far as to say that everything depends upon the next harvest, and that unless this is very good, the crash will come before the beginning of the new year. Evidently the tide of business prosperity is on the ebb, and although it may not reach as low a mark as it did at the time of the last depression, there is good cause for anxiety and for the taking of every possible precaution. Fortunately, or unfortunately, this section of the Dominion, in a measure independent of the influences which affect the others, is yet the mainstay of the money market here, and so long as the prices keep reasonably well up at home, or our leading dealers are able to carry their operations without diminution, the fluctuation in business in this immediate location will not be very marked. The danger from which we have the most to fear is a depression which will seriously affect the demand for lumber in Europe. If that keeps good we need not, so far as we are concerned, anticipate any great evil to follow to the business of the neighborhood from any depression which occurs in the United States or the interior Provinces of Canada. These considerations show us how entirely independent we are in New Brunswick of the so-called National Policy. In many things we are as independent of the rest of Canada, as if it were a foreign country, and the course which has been pursued towards this Province by the Government is not calculated to draw the bonds, political or business, between the two sections any closer.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

The defeat of the Local Government in Nova Scotia seems assured. Prince Edward's Island has also given a dismissal to the Tory local administration, and yesterday New Brunswick followed suit. A Liberal Government has been in power in Ontario ever since Confederation, so that, although the Dominion Parliament is Tory by a considerable majority, the local Legislatures in all the chief Provinces are strongly Liberal. We regard these things as signs of the change in public sentiment, to which we recently took occasion to refer, and which clearly points to the overthrow of the Tories. The tremendous influence and prestige with which the Tory leaders took charge of the general Government at Confederation, the fact that many prominent Liberals joined them, and have remained with them ever since, adopting the full creed of Toryism, have enabled the Tory party to maintain a strong position before the country. This they came near sacrificing forever by the Pacific scandal, but fortune favored them, and the depression coincident with the Liberal rule was turned by them to such good account that they have secured the control of two Parliaments. Popular opinion, while it was not free from the interference of the central Government, remained independent of it in local matters, and the result has been that one by one the Provinces have, in the local Legislatures, driven the Tories to the wall and established in power Executives in sympathy with the Liberal party. The significance of this cannot be mistaken. The tendency of popular opinion is towards Liberalism, and when other issues and influences are left out of the contest a sweeping verdict for the Liberal party may be reckoned upon as a certainty.

The Strength of the Parties.

The returns which have come in from all parts of the Dominion show that, when the elections in Manitoba and British Columbia are over, the Government will have a majority in Parliament of about sixty against eighty-eight in the last House. Ontario is very evenly divided. Giving the Tories all doubtful seats they have fifty seats to forty held by the Opposition. A great many elections will be that when Parliament meets the Liberals will have a majority from Ontario. It is stated that bribery and corruption were practiced in Ontario on a most extensive scale, and we are not without evidence that money was very freely supplied to the Tories in New Brunswick. The election of Mr. Wood in Westmorland is to be protested for corrupt practices, and it is also hinted that similar proceedings will be taken against Sir Leonard Tilley. It appears that on the whole the Liberals have gained in the late conflict, and it is safe to predict that every year they will cut down the margin between them and a majority, and there is a reasonable probability that before the present Parliament expires the balance between the two parties will be pretty nearly even. The Liberals have no reason to feel discouraged over the result of Tuesday's conflict. The odds against them were tremendous and that they have gained fully thirty seats is a sure indication that the day of their full triumph is not far removed.

Extensive new finds of silver ore are reported from Thunder Bay.

The Canada Temperance Act.

A despatch from Montreal announces that the Canada Temperance Act has been sustained. It is highly satisfactory to know that this much vexed question has been set at rest; and a decision arrived at as to which Legislature possesses the power of dealing with the traffic in intoxicating liquor. This decision casts a duty upon all temperance men which they cannot shrink. It is contrary to law to sell liquor, unless in certain exceptional circumstances, in many Counties of this Province. The local Legislature has strengthened the hands of those who desire to see this law enforced, and it will be a disgrace to the community if a compliance with its provisions is not strictly maintained. In Fredericton a great responsibility is thrown upon the Police Magistrate and the police force. This we have no doubt they will endeavor to discharge according to the best of their ability, and we bespeak for them the sympathy and hearty co-operation of all lovers of order and good government. If all who desire to see the law enforced lend their assistance, as far as lays in their power, to secure its observance the illegal sale of liquor will no longer be a reproach to this community.

MR. PICKARD'S ELECTION.

The Reporter attributes the success of Mr. Pickard in York to the "Grit papers which have been flooding the country for the past four years." Surely our contemporary is in error as to time. During the last four years, excepting during the time the *Herald* published in York, was given up almost entirely to the Tory press. Our little friend the *Gleaner* kept up some hard hitting, but, surely our great Tory weeklies do not admit that it was more than a match for them. There is no doubt, however, that the wonderful victory of Mr. Pickard was largely due to the fact that the people had been made to understand that the policy of the administration was injurious to them. The Tories endeavor to excuse their rout by saying that the Liberal had a number of gentlemen of great influence on their side. We have no hesitation in acknowledging that one of the chief causes of the success of our party last Tuesday was that among the Liberals are to be numbered most of the strongest men, in point of business or political influence, to be found in the Province. That is to say, the Liberals won because they were the stronger party. We shall always be content to have this reason for success.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

A great deal of public interest in Manitoba centres in the railway facilities of that Province. The present arrangements are wretchedly inadequate, the Canada Pacific being altogether unable to carry the enormous quantity of freight which is being forwarded to Winnipeg. The original folly of granting a monopoly of construction to the Syndicate is becoming more apparent every day, and as yet the development of the trade of the West has only fairly begun. The South-eastern Company, whose charter was recently disallowed by Sir John Macdonald, have again come before the Manitoba Legislature, asking for an Act of incorporation. Very much depends upon the manner in which this application is treated. If it is again refused a very bitter feeling will be aroused. The men who are settling the western prairies are not of a class which will submit to the iron rule of any monopoly and lively times may be anticipated if they do not get fair play in the matter of railway accommodation. The completion of the road from Winnipeg to Lake Superior will relieve the strain upon the railway to St. Paul, but it will by no means meet the necessities of a region like the North-West.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

The following extract from the *New York Herald*, although incorrect as to the increase of the majority of the Government, is worth perusal as showing an opinion of the leading journal in the leading protectionist nation: "In the election which has just taken place in Canada Sir John Macdonald and his party now in power have won a notable victory. They have increased their majorities, and among the list of the vanquished are some of the most distinguished leaders of the Opposition. The chief issues in the canvass were, first, the protection or, as it is called, the National Policy; and second, the railroad subsidy business. In erecting the wall of a high tariff the Canadians are endeavoring to build up what older and more experienced peoples are striving to tear down. In giving many millions of acres to corporations or northern neighbors are treading in a course the blunder of which we are in our case endeavoring to undo. In the case of nations, as of individuals, history and experience teaches their lessons in vain. Canada is fastening around her the great corporation fetters which nearly every other country is endeavoring to shake off."

THE NEXT ISSUE (7)—The *Toronto World* says that the issue in the next election will be "nationality or no nationality," and that the time for pronouncing upon it is nearer than most people imagine. We do not know how correct a prophet our contemporary is in point of time; but that the independence of Canada will be a live question before very long there can hardly be a doubt. It is rather soon, however, to take sides upon it.

York Election.

Without desiring to detract anything from the credit due to Messrs. Colter and Wetmore for the large vote polled by them, we claim that it was largely due to the fact that there was not an organized Opposition. Several hundred heads bore the names of the four successful candidates, very many whose sympathies were entirely with the Opposition voting that way. Mr. Thompson fell quite a long way behind Mr. Blair, being in his turn closely pressed by Mr. Wilson. This was due to the determination of the Government candidates to leave Mr. Blair without a pronounced supporter. The Opposition was not nearly so well organized in York as it might have been, or as it could have been had there been a full ticket. It may be fairly urged in favor of the course adopted by Messrs. Blair and Thompson that none of the candidates in the field would declare themselves as squarely in opposition. However, we have carried all we expected to in York, that is two seats, and in the Dominion election the Tories were utterly vanquished.

PROF. FOSTER'S ELECTION.

A correspondent of the *Transcript* says that money and rum were freely used to secure the election of Prof. Foster in King's County, and it has been stated in other journals that his election is to be protested for illegal practices. We hope that the story will prove unfounded, for we would scarcely like to see a great Temperance Champion unseated for using rum at an election.

WANTS TO GET BACK.

We are informed that a certain ex-M. L. C., who resigned his seat in order that he might be a candidate for higher Legislative honors, has written to the Dictator, asking if he can't get back again, and the Dictator says he thinks he can manage it. We fancy, however, that this little game won't work exactly, and that the defeated candidate will be left to enjoy the virtues of resignation.

THE NEW HOUSE.

A careful examination of the new House of Assembly shows that of the forty-one members, 15 may be classed as Government supporters, 20 Opposition and 6 doubtful. We have every reason to believe that when the views of all the members are known, the Government will be in a minority of three to five.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The St. John *News* rejoices that cooler days are to come. Somebody had better put the *News* man on ice.

The new cry of the Irish leaders is for the nationalization of the land. To buy the landlords out would only cost some \$800,000,000, but what is that to the patriotic soul of the ordinary agitator.

The *New York Herald*, from a general review of the Canadian situation, concludes that the people are being deceived for the benefit of corruptors.

The Chinese continue to come to British Columbia in large numbers.

If Oudemond and the Syndicate are allowed to have their way the cry will soon be "Canada for the Chinese and Tankees, and no Canadians need apply."

Although the rails are laid from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, it is said that the road is in such a wretched condition that travel upon it is unsafe, and that it will not be handed over by the contractor for a year yet.

Every now and then some one estimates how much the rich men in the United States are worth. The last calculation puts Vanderbilt at \$300,000,000, Russell Sayre at \$75,000,000, Jay Gould at \$50,000,000 and James Keene at \$30,000,000. Then there is Huntington & Co. in the West whose wealth is quoted occasionally at figures varying from \$5,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The probability is that every one of these figures is a long way astray.

The Moncton papers are blackguarding each other almost as badly as the *Capital* vilifies the *Herald*.

What a mean whelp a man is who endeavors to injure another man's character.

The *Transcript* announces, editorially, that proceedings will be at once instituted to unseat Mr. Wood and to disqualify him.

There is no doubt that bribery was resorted to on a wholesale scale by the agents of the Dominion Government, and while we always feel like accepting the result of an election, even when our party may have been defeated by unfair means, we nevertheless, think that if the state of things existed in Westmorland, which the *Transcript* describes, it is the duty of those aggrieved to see that the law is enforced.

The Upper Province papers put the Government majority in Parliament at fifty, with prospects of a reduction.

The *Toronto World* says that the Tory party is not long lived. "It hangs today on one old man's life," says our contemporary. *The World* is the paper which our Tory friends love to quote.

The notorious Bontbee was defeated at the late Parliamentary election. He was the leading agitator against the Canada Temperance Act, and is altogether a disreputable person. The House of Commons is well rid of him.

A Yankee lawyer made \$2,000,000 out of one law suit. He discovered that

the word "wood" was omitted from one of the clauses of the United States tariff. He made a bargain with some hostess who had paid duties to get their money back on being paid one-fifth of what he recovered. He brought his suit and got judgment for \$10,000,000.

The *London World* says, "If the physicians will permit, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, it is understood, is anxious once more to try and brave the rigors of a Canadian winter." We thought that we had heard the last of this kind of stuff. It is absurd to saddle the climate of Canada with the fact that the Princess prefers England. Our climate is five hundred per cent better than that of the old country.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Pope, Minister of Agriculture, not having offered for re-election, will resign, and McLellan will take his place. The Premier, it is said, will take the position of President of the Council. His successor in the department of the Interior has not been named.

Great preparations are being made in St. John for the presentation of Jules Verne's great drama, "Michael Strogoff." The ladies of Westfield hold a fancy sale and tea on Dominion day.

The Wimbledon team leaves Quebec today for England. Major Tilton is in command.

The Presbyterian General Assembly closed its session on Thursday.

That portion of the Canada Pacific from Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg is said to have been built at needless and shocking destruction of timber. The timber belt has been burned away for miles at a sacrifice of millions of feet of excellent timber.

Private advices received from Winnipeg state that political excitement is at high tide in that place; in fact the people are almost on the eve of rebelling, on account of the Canada Pacific Railway monopoly. Sir John Macdonald's Government have guaranteed the road against competition, and it is utterly incapable of doing the work. Hundreds of tons of freight have been for months on the road, and people are prevented from even remote relief by the law insisting on the building of an opposition railway. Great inconvenience and loss of money are the consequence.

The Toronto Methodist Conference has decided to permit a minister's stay in a circuit to be extended to five years under favorable circumstances.

Complaints are made that the refuse from mills is filling up the Miramichi.

Mrs. M. Kenny, of Tabusintac, gave birth to a child last Thursday and to two more on the following Saturday. It is not yet known if all the returns are in.

Mr. Snowball, ex M. P., has had the privilege of paying \$10 for assault and battery.

Winnipeggers are looking for a new boom.

The *Acadian Recorder* of Tuesday evening had not a word of reference to the election.

The first steamer of the Brazil Line has arrived at Montreal.

The Princess Louise has gone trout fishing near Quebec.

The Hansard, of 1882, contains 1800 pages.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have made a fresh application to the Manitoba Legislature for a charter.

The Pacific Railway Co. took possession of the Western Section of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway on election day. We fear they took possession of the whole of Canada on the same day.

Three little children at Grey, Ontario, got into their father's oat bin and the lid closing on them they were suffocated. When the lid was opened the bin he found the little ones dead.

Regular trains are now run on the Manitoba South-western Railway.

The King's County Teachers' Institute meets at Hampton Station on July 6th and 7th.

Portage la Prairie has had a genuine sensation in the way of a suicide of an unfortunate girl.

A mountain of yellow ochre has been found near the Lake Superior terminus of the C. P. Railway.

The Albert Railway bonds, which were put on the English market by the Maritime Bank, are meeting with a rapid sale.

In thirty-three of the seats given to the Government at the late elections, the majorities are less than 150.

The Belleville school trustees granted the pupils a half holiday to hear Sir John Orate, but refused to let them go to hear Blake.

Sir John Macdonald, it is said, has decided to sit for Lennox, and a rumor says that Sir Alex. Galt will run for the vacant seat in Carleton, Ont.

A recount of the vote in Brockville, Ont., will give the seat to Comstock, a Liberal, it is said. Wood who was returned as elected had only a majority of five.

Hon. W. B. Beveridge, M. L. O., has gone West. He contemplates making a permanent residence there, but has not yet decided just when he will leave.

In the case of the Bank of New Brunswick vs. McLellan, assigned to DeVetber, judgment has been given by the Privy Council in favor of the defendant. The amount involved is \$46,000, which will go to the benefit of the creditors in general, instead of being absorbed by the Bank.

Pembina, West Lynn, St. Vincent and Emmerson are four towns situated on the international boundary. Pembina is in Dakota and St. Vincent in Minnesota. West Lynn and Emmerson in Manitoba. The towns adjoin each other, have a united population of five thousand and are growing fast.

It is said that the Dundas Cotton Mills will shut down in about two weeks for a period of three months, ostensibly to clean the machinery. During this time the operatives will be thrown upon their own resources. The mills are now filling September orders, and it is probable the term of enforced idleness will be extended to five months.

Slavery Days Recalled.

A NEGRO IN LOUISVILLE SOLD INTO SERVITUDE FOR ONE YEAR.

Memories of the ante-bellum days were recalled in a vivid manner to-day, in this city, says a Louisville, Ky., despatch of the 14, by the sale into slavery for one year of John Hanson. John is, as the advertisement posted on the Court House door states, "an able bodied man of color, about 40 years of age, sound in every respect, with the exception of rheumatic trouble in the lower limbs." Hanson was brought before a justice's court a few days ago and convicted of vagrancy. The justice sent the case to the circuit court, where, under the provisions of a law passed in 1795, he was sentenced to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for one year. The authority for the sentence is found in section 4 of the vagrancy laws of Kentucky, which reads as follows: "Persons indicted for vagrancy shall be tried by a jury, and if found guilty, shall be sold into servitude for a period not exceeding one year."

As Hanson's case was the first of the kind in the city since the war, the announcement of his sale brought a large crowd together, in spite of a threatening storm, to witness the novel sight. A large number of negroes were present, and their comments on the sale were very amusing. One old darkey with frosty hair remarked: "Look out, white folks, look out; you start dis heah business agin and there'll be another 'bellion, suah." Another said: "Why dat nigger's no count; I wouldn't give five cents for him; I'd consider a nigger free from away on him."

At 12 o'clock the Sheriff made his appearance with the vagrant in tow. The latter was mounted on a chair and sheepishly surveyed the crowd about him. Several men approached him, felt of his legs and arms, and asked him how much he could do, and finally the bidding commenced. Fifty cents was the first offer, and for a while the bidding was lively, going up a nickel at a time until \$1.15 was reached. Then there was a pause, and it looked as if the poor negro would be knocked down at this figure, when a city scavenger offered \$2, and no one bidding against him secured his man. The negro said nothing to the hoots of the crowd, but meekly followed his master off. By the laws of the State the purchaser has the same power over his purchase as a master over a slave had before the war. The Judge who sentenced Hanson says he is going to serve every vagrant who comes before him in the future in the same manner.

The American's Motto.

The following story is related of an immensely wealthy American in Europe, who had made his fortune suddenly, and suddenly found out that it was the correct thing to have a coat-of-arms on his carriage. So he ordered one. The celebrated advertising heraldic stationer was a bit of a wag in his way, and took the old fellow's measure at a glance. "What you want is a crest and a motto, sir," said he politely. "I guess so." He was requested to call next day and the crest was a mailed arm holding a dagger—"something uncommon," the heraldry man said—and the motto, *Semper nobis omnibus benignus*, which means, he explained, translating freely, "Always noble and kind to everybody." The old man was delighted. "Now, the latest style of printing mottoes is initializing the words after the fashion of the old Roman motto, *Senatus populus que Romanus*, which the ancients abbreviated into S. P. Q. R. Of course you'd like yours done in that way, sir?" "Most assuredly," replied the living gold mine, and he forthwith ordered rings of note-paper and envelopes to match, stamped instantaneously in gold and silver and every known hue. Well, he and his wife used the stationery a month or so, writing to everyone they could think of, when one morning while studying with more scrutiny than usual the beauty of the decoration it suddenly dawned upon him that the caption of the sheet to which he had been daily and hourly affixing his valuable signature was nothing more nor less than S. N. O. B.

Recent encounters between the Bosnian insurgents and detachments of the Austrian troops have resulted disastrously for the latter.

POOR DOCUMENT

Hotel Beats.
One of the detectives furnished a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter yesterday with the details of several shrewd methods of swindling in vogue by hotel keepers.

THE FOLLOWING TRICKS, which were recently played on most of the prominent hostesses throughout the country by a trio of professional skins, was exposed by the detective alluded to. One traveled with a goodly-sized trunk of the finest and most fashionable character, and the other two had valises of different styles and evidently well filled. All of these rogues wore good clothes, but neither their dress nor manners corresponded sufficiently to afford the "cutest" clerk a clue to the fact that they were in any way connected one with another. One with a valise would walk briskly up to the hotel desk and, slapping his baggage down, register, be assigned a room, and order his baggage up stairs. It may be here necessary to state, explanatorily, that a "solid" looking "front" or, in more refined language, a gentlemanly or business-like appearance, is all that is requisite to secure a person with a valise a week's accommodation at a first-class hotel, those in charge, under such circumstances, seldom requiring the, at common places, customary "pay in advance."

The man with a trunk would next put in an appearance and go through about the same formalities, and, lastly, would come the other man with a valise. The order of going, however, would be somewhat changed. The traveller with a trunk would promptly make his appearance at the end of the week and settle for his accommodation, state his intention of leaving, express entire satisfaction with the entertainment he had received, and his determination to patronize the place again when he came to town, say "good bye" to the clerk, shake hands pleasantly, and order the porters to bring his trunk down stairs in readiness to go to the depot, where he intended, or not, as the case might be, to take the train for some other city, the hotel men of which it has been decided to "play." The other two (his companions) would never show up at the desk at all, for their baggage went out safely and snugly packed within the safe receptacle of their companion. To the clerk it is a puzzle how the pair of rascals got off with their valises, as they were probably seen to go out empty-handed.

A remarkable and unique way of getting the best of hotel keepers developed itself with the coming into vogue of the long and clumsy ulster, and has since been played with success in different parts of the country. The trickster would commence operations in a house convenient to the place intended to be victimized by dressing himself in warm underclothing, clean shirt and collar of the finest fabric, and over these a huge ulster coming way down to his feet, which are incased in highly polished boots. A hat, cane, and satchel complete his outfit. In this scant and deceptive attire he would walk boldly up to the hotel desk and secure a good room, paying for it, and at the same time taking good care to display a large roll of bills, probably "stuffed" with green paper.

In the morning there was sure to be an unearthly pulling at the bell indicating his room, and the person answering it would find an apparently indignant gentleman in a fearful frenzy of excitement, who, between curses and ravings, tenders, by instalments, the startling statement that some one during the night had robbed him of clothing, money, and he "was in a pretty fix, to be sure." The sympathetic servant rushes forthwith to instruct the proprietor of what had occurred, and this worthy man, in fear that the matter will become known to the whole house, is very likely to compromise by furnishing his supposed unfortunate guest with a new suit of clothes and the amount of money claimed to have been stolen; at least the matter would probably be settled in some way profitable to the bold fraud, any way at all being, of course to his advantage.

An original genius, who eked out a precarious existence by his wits while stopping at a well known hotel in this city, went to a good deal of trouble to get a good pair of boots for nothing, besides heating his stopping place out of its just dues. He went to a first class shoe shop and ordered a pair of the very finest articles that could be made, being very exact in his stipulations as to the material and style, and ordered them to be sent to his room at a certain time. Then he gave the same order in another store, except that the delivery was to be made half an hour later. The boy who brought the first pair was sent back to have the left boot stretched, and the boy who carried the second pair was sent back with the right one. The swindler then put on the remnants, for which he had not paid, and caught the next outbound train.

HOTEL KEEPERS HAVE LOST CONSIDERABLE by cashing checks, and it is a pretty hard matter for any one who has a draft for which he wants the money value to get accommodated at a hotel now.

The following incident related by a hotel clerk is to the point: Formerly we did guests favors by cashing their checks and drafts, but we soon got bitten. A gentleman in the dry goods business stopped with us for several seasons and promptly settled for whatever he

contracted for. This gave us implicit confidence in him. However, the last time he was with us he stopped but a few days. He claimed to be doing plenty of business, and his sample trunk was with him as usual. One evening he came to the desk with an open letter in his hand and requested us to cash a draft of \$100 for him. He claimed to have just received it from his establishment, and being short of money and desiring to leave on the evening train, it was very necessary he should have it. His desire was granted, and with a portion of the money he paid his bill, departing with his usual pleasant "good bye." A few days afterwards we ascertained that the draft had been forged, and that our former respected guest had some time past ceased to be an employee of the house he represented himself to be still connected with. It was not deemed advisable to follow him up with a detective or to have him arrested. Nothing cuts a hotel man so deep as to be robbed out of clean cash.

THE "BOGUS ADVANCE AGENT" DODGE was a favorite one with beats who possessed the qualifications to represent themselves as showmen. This game was generally played in small towns, and was worked in this way: The "agent" after deceiving the country newspaper into making an announcement of his presence in the village, he would call on the hotel-keeper, get his best terms, make a contract for twenty-five people (himself included) for two days' board, probably three. This he would hand to the clerk to be presented at the box office promptly at a special hour on the evening the show was to open. Should it appear practicable the agent requested the landlord in an off-handed way, for \$10, as he was a "trifle short," and he would make the order call for \$10 more. Of course the show never came along as promised. Most companies are now so well known that the "bogus advance agent racket" is of little avail.

Something Like an Alligator Story.
One night last week Mr. W. Renfro left Dublin late after supper, and, having some twelve miles to drive, he did not reach home until 2 o'clock next morning. Mr. Renfro's house is half a mile beyond Rocky Creek—a stream which is known to be infested with alligators. He had crossed the creek and was near the house, where he had a dozen young pigs confined in a pen. The moon was in the zenith, and the night was almost as bright as day. Suddenly his horse received a ponderous blow on the shoulder from the tail of an alligator, knocking the animal entirely out of the road. The alligator did not follow up the fight, but now stood on the defensive, in a threatening attitude, however, with his huge mouth stretched open wide enough to take in the end of a barrel. Mr. Renfro took a rail from the fence and rammed it into the monster's throat. As quick as light the alligator closed on the rail and hurled Mr. Renfro against the fence, hurting him badly, and smashing the rail like a chalk pipe-stem. He then called to his family to send him his gun, pistol and axe. While waiting for his weapons he amused himself by pitching rails into the animal's mouth. He broke a dozen as easily as he did the first. When his weapons came he shot the animal twelve times with his pistol and four times with the shot gun, and then buried the carcass in his head in eight places. After all this he was not extinct for twelve hours afterwards. All the pistol balls, however, did not enter. Fully half of them glanced harmlessly from his tough hide. He was brought to town and put on exhibition here, and was a big show. He was pronounced by all to be the largest alligator they had ever seen. He was over ten feet long and extraordinarily large for his length, it being decided that he would weigh fully 300 pounds. It was discovered that he broke his tail when he struck the horse, and that was probably why he stopped offensive operations. The horse was injured—it may be permanently—in the shoulder which received the blow.

Lyla Adams, who died in Missouri a few days ago, sold peanuts to Washington soldiers. This is a most important fact brought to light. We had heard of the torn clothing of the Continental troops, of their long weary marches and their bloody foot prints in the ice and snow over which they travelled; but never were we aware that they were regularly regaled on the seductive peanut. We are glad to know that amid all their hardships and sufferings the peanut was an ever-present ark of refuge and puissant tranquilizer in their day of trial.

A fashionable lady witness fainted dead away while giving her testimony, and the doctor who was summoned said it resulted from her corset being too tight. The incident was very properly entered upon the minutes of the case as "a stay in the proceedings."

According to Darwin, "those who are best fitted to live are the ones who do live." Judging from some that do live, those who do not live must be sorry specimens indeed.

Dr. Holland once said that "the greatest blessing that a young man can enjoy is poverty." Still it is one of those blessings that "brighten as they take their flight."

Golden Fleece.

New Fall Goods

87 Packages now Opened,

COMPRESSING IN PART
WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS,
CAMP BLANKETING,
GREY AND WHITE FLANNELS,
LADIES' MANTLES,
LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS,
(A very large stock, all colors and qualities),
LADIES' FURS,
LINEN GOODS,
(In Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels),
BERLIN GOODS,
(In Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.)
MOURNING GOODS:
FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMEREES,
COBURGS AND LUSTRES,
LARGE STOCK OF WINCEYS,
(Good values),
COLORED DRESS GOODS

3-BUSHEL GRAIN BAGS
and a general assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PRICES MODERATE.

John McDonald

JUST OPENED

AT S. F. SHUTE'S,

2 cases containing the following:

GERMAN WORK AND LUNCH BASKETS,
Japanese Bamboo Baskets,
PHILADON'S RAZORS,
SCISSORS, Pocket Knives,
Nickle Paper Weights,
Ash Pans, Nut Picks
Fruit Knives, Cedar Lighters and Vented Armlets,
A Nice Lot of
WALKING STICKS.
Long Handled JAPANESE FANS for
Covering.

Also, a splendid line of

BRIAR PIPES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. F. SHUTE'S,

Sharky's Block, Queen Street,
Fredericton, March 2d.

Cooper & Pinder,

Carriage & Sleigh Makers,
KING STREET, NEAR YORK,
FREDERICTON N. B.

This is the best place in the city to buy

SLEIGHS, PUNGS and SLEDS

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

If you want a "1st Class Sleigh this winter leave in your order early.

First Come First Served.

We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases

TABLE GLASSWARE—A CONSIGNMENT.
25 Barrels, Wholesale and retail, at
June 2

GREEN WINDOW SHADES.
Just in stock, 5 dozen different styles, at
June 2

CROCKERYWARE.
Just Received:
17 CRATES full of Crockeryware: 1 case Table
China, Cheap wholesale and retail, at
June 15

BABY SWINGS, BABY SWINGS.
Very nice at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
May 8

TEA. TEA.
PORTY packages CHOICE TEAS. Large assortment. First Class Groceries.
G. T. WHELPLEY'S,
Under the Barker House.
May 10

Oranges.
Just received and for sale low.

25 BOXES OF ORANGES.
T. WHELPLEY'S,
Under the Barker House
May 10

Boys Carts, Wheelbarrows.
A LARGE assortment of Boy's Carts, Wheelbarrows and Wagons at
May 8

LAWN MOWERS.
JUST received, 16 Lawn Mowers. For sale by
MAY 21

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 4, 1881

Fall & Winter IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS

FRESH STOCK. LOW PRICES.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON
are now prepared to meet the wants of their numerous customers.

IN OUR

Clothing Department

A LARGE LINE OF

CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
In Blue, Brown and Black.

PLAIN BEAVERS,
In Black, Blue and Brown.

PRIME WEST OF ENGLAND

PILOT CLOTHS,
ALL SHADERS.

A Superior Line of GERMAN OVERCOATINGS; also a well assorted stock of SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATINGS.

IN SUITINGS:
English Suitings, Scotch Suitings, Irish Suitings,
French Suitings, German Suitings,
Canadian Suitings and
Domestic Suitings.

We run a Staff of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, and warrant as a No. 1 fit every time, or no trade.

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
In Ulsters, Overcoats, Roafers, Suits, Rubber-Tweed Water-Proof Overcoats, Canadian Jackets, in new and nobby patterns.

A FULL STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c., in great abundance.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.

Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1881.

Our Boot & Shoe

DEPARTMENT

is now filled up. In Ready-made we have an immense assortment, from the leading Canadian houses.

Men's Fine Boots, Calf and Medium Boots, Low Shoes, Congress Boots and other English Walking Boots.

A JOB LINE OF RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES now on hand.

In our Custom Boot and Shoe Department, on foreman, MR. WILLIAM TUTT, will endeavor to meet the wants of all with good workmanship and a first-class fit. Our stock is now open for public inspection. Drop in and see us.

THOS. W. SMITH & SON.

Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1881.

NEW BRUNSWICK

FOUNDRY.

McFARLANE,

THOMPSON & ANDERSON

are now manufacturing and have for sale at the Foundry,

KING ST. FREDERICTON

THEIR CELEBRATED

First Prize Hay Presses,

ALSO

COOKING STOVES,

in all sizes.

CYLINDER STOVES, with Russia and Common Iron Tops, for wood burning.

WROUGHT IRON

WOOD FURNACES

MADE TO ORDER.

A. F. Randolph,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, PORK,

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHENIX SQUARE

FREDERICTON, N. B.

dec 5



CHEAPEST ORGANS

For the Money in Fredericton or New Brunswick.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, June 12, 1882.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Our Motto—"Best Goods for the Least Money."

M. MURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL BOOKS

BOOKS

Very Cheap

MAPS

and

GLOBES

at

Lowest Rates.

NOTE PAPER

FOOLSCAP

LEGAL CAP

and

ENVELOPES

Wholesale

or

Retail.

Call and see

THEM.

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well

to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.

We have sold a large number of the above patterns,

which have given the best of satisfaction,

as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AND IN STORE, EX. MARQUE "PATAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "GASPAN"—11 1/2 Bars Rolled and Spoke Iron; 300 Bundles Flat and Hoop, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 218 Bundles No. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26; 330 Sheets, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

330 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. B. B. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 47 Bbls. Shed Sheet Steel; 181 Steel Plow Plates: 47 Bbls. Toe Calk Steel: 37 Bbls. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 12-18 to 3 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTHWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

Sled Shoe teal.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNESS AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

ICE CREAM FREEZERS
June 24 at JAMES S. NEILL'S.

At Bradley's.

FRESH

Gaspereaux,

FRESH

SHAD,

and all kinds of Smoked Fish.

Fredericton, May 8, 1882.

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 29, 1882

A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

In a few days a number of young men will receive their degrees at the University, amid the congratulations of their friends. The occasion is always an interesting one. Vigorous young men, with well-trained minds, and of inestimable value in any community; and nothing but pleasure can come from the contemplation of a score of such taking leave of their school days and preparing for the active work of life. It is often asked, what becomes of all the college graduates? Every year a large number of them come from the colleges in different parts of the Dominion, young men who have accomplished great things in their class rooms, and for most of whom a brilliant career has been confidently foretold. Yet in a year or two they are lost sight of, and other men, who perhaps have scarcely had a twelve months' schooling, take the places which these graduates were expected to fill. Without admitting that this statement is entirely correct, we are nevertheless compelled to admit that there is a good deal of truth in it. The world does not yet put a very high value on a college diploma, unless it be backed up by indefatigable industry. Young men get out of college very apt to think that the world is waiting for them. This is a mistake. The world waits for no man. They are also apt to imagine that their learning and mental training will be a passport to any position. This is also a mistake. What the world asks is not what a man knows but what he can do. Learning is good, mental training, if it be of the right sort, is better; but industry is the best of all, and indeed is the only quality which will command fame and fortune. The college graduate should remember that all the advantage which he possesses consists in good preparation for work. With the same amount of labor, and under equally favorable chances, he ought to accomplish more than a person who has not enjoyed high educational advantages; but if he goes into the race of life with an idea that his degree gives him any head start over his competitors, and that he can safely loiter a little on the way, he will make a serious error, the fruits of which years of toil and disappointment may not overcome. A college course is simply a preparation for active work, and when the degree is taken no real work has been accomplished. Before a man is thirty his friends have forgotten that he has a right to put B. A. after his name, and in nine cases out of ten he has lost sight of the fact himself. He learns that the world gives diplomas of its own, and in awarding them does not ask whether the wisdom it recognizes was acquired in a college lecture room or in a workshop or store. But, some may say, is not a college education of advantage to a man? Our answer is that it ought to be, and generally is, but very often is not. Many young men are spoiled by false notions acquired at college, and become either vain in the mere possession of a fund of knowledge, or else unpractical dreamers. To one who will use it, the learning acquired in the ordinary course, necessary to enable the student to take a degree in arts, is invaluable; but, on the other hand, if it is not used, it is so much dead weight which the possessor would be better without.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

We learn that a petition is about to be circulated praying for a vote to be taken in this city for the rescinding of the order in Council bringing in force the Canada Temperance Act in this city. The movement we believe has originated from some persons who have lately been fined for selling liquor, and would seem to be a most conclusive answer to the proposition made by these same people that the Act cannot be enforced. It is because the law can be enforced, and they know it right well, that they are anxious to have the Order in Council rescinded. The Act only requires that one-fourth of the electors must sign the petition for repeal, and it is to be hoped that none will put their names upon it unless they are satisfied that it is desirable to have a return to the license system. We do not fear that the vote of the citizens will favor a repeal; but it is desirable to avoid the excitement of a contest. The temperance people should be on the alert, so as not to be caught napping. Many persons put their names to petitions without giving the matter very much thought and it is just possible that, almost before we are aware of it, an election may be upon us. The law has not had a fair test in this city, nor anywhere else for that matter. Appeals have kept its constitutionality in doubt, and in the working out of the details questions have arisen which have called for the intervention of the Supreme Court. But the constitutionality of the Act is settled. It has all been determined that no certiorari lies to remove convictions made by competent tribunals. Thus the way is made smooth for the enforcement of the law and a fair trial of it has become possible. If, after such a trial, it proves a failure let it be repealed; but let us try it first. The courts will see that the law is enforced if those whose duty it is, (and whose duty it is not?) see that offenders are brought to justice.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The gentlemen assembled in this city as the representative men of one of the largest churches in Canada (we believe the largest Protestant church), will continue their deliberations for about a week. We shall furnish our readers with daily reports of the proceedings of this body. A great deal of interest centres now-a-days in the proceedings of ecclesiastical gatherings. Despite what is often averred to the contrary the people generally are more concerned about religious matters than they have ever been in the history of the world. In days not long gone by the clergy of the different churches claimed, and were allowed to enjoy, almost the exclusive privilege of thought in matters affecting religion, the people receiving what fell from the lips of their ministers as though it came direct from the fountain of inspiration. There was much passive belief, if the expression is allowable, in those days, but we question if there was more genuine piety and true Christianity than there is to-day, when almost all men pretend to think for themselves and refuse to accept anything as true, merely because it is old. This freedom of thought is the outcome of Christianity itself; for it cannot be denied that individual freedom and individual responsibility are its fundamental principles. In proportion as the churches recognize this and conform their teachings to it, they will be successful, not only in extending their own influence, but in spreading the Kingdom of Him whose name is their watchword, and whose life is their great example. Men will not to-day be bound by cast iron creeds, no matter in what ecclesiastical foundry they have been constructed.

The strength of Methodism lies in the fact that it permits of freedom of thought in everything except the cardinal principles, without which there can be no such thing as religion. It has before it a field of labor as boundless as the world itself. Humanity is more concerned to-day about the great question, "What shall I do to be saved?" than it has ever been since the Publican offered the prayer nearly two thousand years ago. It is not seeking for a sentimental salvation or an emotional regeneration. It is seeking for a salvation from the consequences of the violation of the laws of God, as exhibited in social relations violated, the rights of men disregarded, the tyranny of statecraft and the oppression of priestcraft. It is seeking to know what the future of mankind is to be, and how men can be the best assured of happiness. It is seeking for a regeneration of mankind from selfishness, evil speaking, uncharitableness, narrow-mindedness, bigotry and intolerance. The world abhors crime as much as the churches do. It has perhaps a different standard of morality from that which the churches set up. It judges of men more by what they do than what they profess. Perhaps in this it comes nearer the Divine Master than its professed teachers imagine.

WHY HE WAS DEFEATED.

Mr. Fraser, in his speech on Declaration day, attributed his defeat to the Liberal press and Mr. Gibson. Without admitting that these causes account altogether for Mr. Pickard's enormous majority, we desire to express our appreciation of this acknowledgment of the influence possessed by that portion of the press with which the *Herald* is identified. Mr. Fraser is rather hard upon the three Tory sheets which have championed him and "the wealth and intelligence of the County" which his friends claimed were at his back. He admits that he and his newspapers were unable to answer the arguments advanced by the Liberal press. He conducted his canvass fairly enough himself and endeavored to meet argument with argument. The papers supporting him took a different course. They abused Mr. Pickard, one of them filled every issue with personal abuse of the editor of the *Herald*, and they closed their campaign by a circular from the *Farmer* office attacking Mr. Gibson in as mean and contemptible a way as can be imagined. Mr. Fraser did not mention it, but there was a third cause for his defeat, and that was the miserable, abusive way in which his organs conducted themselves during the campaign. They must have felt proud when their candidate repudiated their utterances, called their circulars disreputable and condemned even the manifesto, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of his own committee.

Now that Mr. Fraser has learned why he was defeated he will know how to shape his course for the future. He must endeavor to secure the approval of the Liberal press and the gentlemen whom he named. This he might do by becoming a good Liberal and cutting loose from the clique which has humiliated him. We do not promise him that even in such an event the Liberal press will support him, and we have no authority to speak for anybody else; but by placing himself in the ranks of the Liberal party he can have the pleasure of assisting in the triumphant return of a Liberal candidate in York, whenever the Governor General sees fit to ask the electors to choose a new Parliament.

—And now the *Farmer* repudiates those circulars. They must, like lopsies, have grown by inches.

FRENCH DOMINATION.

Canada is now ruled by the French. Those who opposed Confederation used to foretell this; but Mr. Tilley of those days repudiated the idea with contempt and said that we in the Maritime Provinces would hold the balance of power. But like most of his other prophecies this has proved only empty words. The French rule the Dominion. In proof of this let any one examine the returns at the late election. Quebec gives the Government fifty-three and from New Brunswick five representatives on their election to the French vote, making in all fifty-eight votes or the whole majority of the Government. We are not desirous of raising any sectional cry; but it is well worth the consideration of the whole people if they intend to remain under the rule of this solid phalanx of Tories, whose political ideas are entirely foreign to the cardinal principles of popular government. The rule of Toryism, backed up by the French vote, means the disregard of provincial rights. It means the concentration of power at Ottawa, and the perpetuation of the harvest of corruptionists. No one will deny that the French population of Canada have equal rights with their fellow citizens; but as they have combined in order that they may possess an overwhelming control, it becomes the duty of those of our people who have learned to value representative institutions, who favor the free expression of public opinion, the maintenance of provincial rights, and the individual independence of the electorate, to take steps to counteract the domination of Quebec in the councils of the Dominion.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The *St. John Globe* says that in the newly-elected House of Assembly twenty-three members are undoubtedly in Opposition. We have reason to accept this statement as correct. If party lines were drawn as the leaders of the local Government seemed at one time to desire, that is upon the same issues as those involved in Dominion politics, the majority against the Government would be even greater. There are twenty-five Liberals in the new House. The public expect that the Government will resort to all manner of expedients to maintain itself in power, and a reform is frequently made to the shuffle in 1878, as indicating what may be expected now. There are several reasons why the disgraceful compromise of four years ago cannot be repeated. In the first place Mr. Fraser reconstructed his Government after the elections; Mr. Hanington patched his up before them. In the second place the late premier had the loyal support of the majority of the press, big game and intelligence. The world abhors crime as much as the churches do. It has perhaps a different standard of morality from that which the churches set up. It judges of men more by what they do than what they profess. Perhaps in this it comes nearer the Divine Master than its professed teachers imagine.

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DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

It has been publicly stated that immediately after the Dominion election, Sheriff Mitchell of Sunbury came to Fredericton as soon as he could, drew the \$300 deposited for W. D. Perley in the Dominion election, hastened back with it, handed the money to W. D. Perley's agent, who sent it to Northfield, to be used in the local election. If this is true, the Sheriff should be dismissed instantly.

The *Maritime Farmer* calls Mr. Fraser's speech on declaration day "the most spirited he ever delivered." We beg to say for the benefit of those who never heard Mr. Fraser before, that such a statement is ridiculous nonsense, and that Mr. Fraser is not in the habit of making as unfortunate an exhibition of himself as he did on Tuesday.

Mr. W. E. PERLEY wishes us to say that the report which we published yesterday about \$300 being drawn from the bank by the Sheriff and sent to Northfield is not true. We cannot say that the statement is not true; but we publish Mr. Perley's request, and the public can form their own conclusions.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

—The *Sun* says that the votes cast in St. John on the Liberal side were votes against the Pacific Syndicate. So we thought; but we did not expect the *Sun* to acknowledge it.

—Western Ontario, the south-west and most progressive part of Canada, went Liberal at the election by a majority of nine.

The United States war vessels on the China station are so rotten that the Naval Department is afraid to order them home for fear they would sink on the way.

—It will be interesting to note what comes of the Local Government of Ontario will take, if St. John persists in despoiling that province of its territory.

—The Toronto *World* thinks this will be the great question at the local elections next summer and that the Tory policy will be condemned by an almost unanimous vote.

—The New York *Sun* has a severe criticism on Garfield, whom it accuses of treachery and gross hypocrisy.

—Will the hypercritical *World* point out the error "in English" in the paragraph quoted from the *Herald*. We live to learn. Perhaps our contemporary will at the same time explain how the "man's leg" got in the wreck on the Newfoundland Railway.

—The *St. John* editors are quarrelling over the question of whether any of us deserve hanging. This is an elevated theme, and no doubt meets with the approval of the whole community.

—A failure of the crop in Great Britain is said to be probable. The demand for breadstuffs which this will occasion will be attributed by the Tories to the N.P. The enormous amount of —, we mean misrepresentation, indulged in by the advocates of this policy was enough to have blighted the crops, even three thousand miles away.

—There is a comet prowling around and it would be visible in the day time if it were bright enough. This is not according to the programme.

—The *Advocate* is "devoutly" thankful over the result of the Dominion elections. In common with its Tory brethren it will probably express its devout thankfulness and exclaim, "let us pray!"

—The Government journals affect to be shocked because Mr. Blair has conferred with his political friends since the elections. He did not do so, he would be a poor leader of a party. We do not know what Mr. Blair went to the North Shore for; but if his errand was expressly to see the gentlemen who have worked with him in Opposition, he has only done exactly what he ought to do.

—The same papers cannot find words contemptuous enough for Mr. Blair. When the next Government is formed they will be in such a hurry to eat their words, that they will be choked in the effort.

—Mr. Hanington's style as a leader will be different from his predecessors," says the *Farmer*. It will. About this there is no doubt. Mr. Fraser's rule was of mild words, honeyed promises and timely tears. We have reached a regime of bullying; but it will be very short.

—Mr. Blair has been the victim of self-confidence," says a Government sheet. Mr. Hanington will be the victim of want of confidence.

—If Mr. White presses his election petition in Sunbury, he will pay off W. E. Perley for leaving him in the lurch at the late election, for, if Mr. Sterling is unseated the latter will be also, and it is said, this is what Mr. White is aiming at.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Portsmouth says it is well known to military authorities that an expeditionary force for Egypt has been organized. It is reported that arrangements have been made for the embarkation of troops at Cyprus and Aden without delay to guard the Suez Canal.

DECLARATION DAY.

About three hundred people assembled in the Court House Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 the Sheriff proceeded to declare the result of the elections, which were as follows:

POLLING PLACE.	Fraser.	Pickard.
Fredericton, No. 1.....	399	271
St. Mary's, No. 1.....	57	88
Stanley, No. 1.....	184	147
Do No. 2.....	69	39
Douglas, No. 1.....	101	97
Bright, No. 1.....	89	67
Queensbury, No. 1.....	110	89
Do No. 2.....	52	11
Southampton, No. 1.....	175	159
Do No. 2.....	76	53
Canterbury, No. 1.....	65	74
Do No. 2.....	203	133
North Lake, No. 1.....	46	27
Dumfries, No. 1.....	42	42
Do No. 2.....	42	42
Prince William, No. 1.....	142	138
Do No. 2.....	46	49
New Maryland, No. 1.....	14	49
Do No. 2.....	2	22
Total.....	2555	1887

Fraser, 2555
Pickard, 1887

then spoke. He said that he occupied a different position from that which had been prophesied by the political tramps of the city of Fredericton. Wherever he had gone through the County he had met with a reception that he might well be proud of. He did not feel able to speak, because he had just got off a sick bed; but he felt that he ought to make an effort to thank the people who had stood so manfully by him, and repudiated the slanders of the men who had issued the circulars which had been scattered through the County. These were the men whom he called political tramps. He might call them Government suckers, who were on the point of losing the test they had held on to for so long. These men call themselves Liberal-Conservatives. It would be refreshing to know where they came from. As for himself, he belonged to the old Liberals of York, and he owed his position to the fact that these Liberals had rallied to his support. Fifteen years ago he had been returned as the local Member, and fourteen years ago he was returned by acclamation. He pledged himself then to deal with measures, not men. He had made no new promises, and the people had returned him by a handsome majority over the strongest man the Government could bring out, a man who had been his personal and political friend for fifteen years. He discussed the reasons for Mr. Fisher's retirement, claiming that it was brought about by Sir Leonard Tilley who wanted York to return a man they could mould and fashion to their own purposes. They have not such a man in John Pickard. The canvass made against him was that York wanted a man who could battle for her rights. And yet their political god, Tilley, said that New Brunswick had already got more than her share. He asked wherein he had failed in his duty and referring to the Post office said that he could justly claim the credit of getting it for Fredericton. In his canvass he had never spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Fraser. He had told the people if they had lost confidence in him to vote for Fraser, and their answer had been to give him a majority of 915. He would go to Parliament a free man representing a free people, to deal with measures and not men. It had been said that the country had endorsed the Government and its policy, but he could see no reason why he should change the views he had always held and upon which he had been elected.

MR. FRASER.

repudiated the circulars referred to by Mr. Pickard and expressed his regret that personalities ever should enter into politics. He denied that he had been brought out by Ottawa wire-pullers and backed by Ottawa money, saying that he came out in support of principles he had always held. He said he paid, as he always did, his own election bills. He denied that he had been offered a judgeship. He attacked Mr. Gregory very severely, and afterwards went on to show that he never had been in favor of the Liberal party. He attributed his defeat to the Liberal papers with which the County had been flooded, and to the cry of taxation which had been raised. He denied that he was a plastic man, and spoke of his record in the Local House. He had the honor of being the most handsomely beaten man in Canada and that was something. If any one had been worse

defeated he would like to shake hands with him. He claimed that he had fought out the contest fairly and had discussed the great questions involved upon their merits. He said that he had wished to retire from local politics in 1878, but felt that he ought not to go until he had cleared up all charges against the Government. This he had done, and in going out had stipulated for two things, one being that his colleague should get the Board of Works, and the other that Mr. Randolph should be put in the Legislative Council. He would not say that he had permanently retired from politics.

MR. GREGORY then spoke, denying most fully the charges made by Mr. Fraser against him and was corroborated by Mr. Pickard.

MR. COLTHER.

thanked the electors for his handsome vote, which he considered was an endorsement of his course in entering the Government. He promised that he would administer his office in a manner fitted to merit the approval of his constituents.

MR. WETMORES.

said he felt too well pleased to find fault with any one. He made a few pleasant remarks, chaffed the *Herald* a little, and concluded by thanking the electors for having given him so excellent a vote.

MR. THOMPSON.

said that he was elected, and it did not matter much to him where he was on the poll so long as he got enough votes. He claimed that the result of the elections would lead to the formation of a new Government. He proposed to discharge his duties as a representative that he would leave a good record behind him. He referred also to a statement made by Mr. Fraser that Mr. A. Thompson had found fault because he had not been offered a seat in the Council, defending him from Mr. Fraser's insinuations.

MR. WILSON.

made a good natured speech. He attributed his defeat chiefly to the fact that an opposition ticket had been got up, and his name had been placed upon it. He had spent no money and used no rum, and thought he had good reason to be proud of his 1,500 votes.

MR. ESTABROOKS.

said the chief reason why he was defeated was that he did not get votes enough. He felt that he had conducted his canvass honestly, and said he would go back to his farm feeling that he had acted a manly part. He might be in the field again; but in the event of a protest pledged himself not to offer if the candidates were unseated.

MR. FISHER.

attributed his defeat to the shortness of his canvass, the fact that he was not very well known, and that he had no one to help him. He was defeated but not conquered.

MR. GREGORY.

again spoke, denying that an Opposition ticket had been formed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Sheriff, who in his turn thanked the Deputy Returning Officers and their clerks for the excellent manner in which they had discharged their duty. Referring to the omission of names from the poll books, he said he was in no wise to blame.

NOTES.

The number of votes polled at the Dominion election was 3,861. The number polled at the local was 3,675. At the general election for the Assembly in 1878 4,244 votes were polled. There are about 4,600 voters in the County.

Sunbury Declaration.

Declaration Day in Sunbury County called out a round of speeches and some lively talk. The successful candidates for the Local House made very short speeches. Mr. Burpee, M. P., spoke at some length, thanking the electors for their support, and promising that he would endeavor to secure a full acknowledgment of the rights of Sunbury County. Mr. Glaster spoke briefly, returning thanks for his handsome vote, and saying that he would be to the front if ever the country needed his services. W. W. Perley and J. S. White created quite a commotion. The former made a furious onslaught on his opponents. He said he had been defeated by money and had never spent a dollar himself, which notion seemed unanimously to tickle the audience, which knew about how much truth there was in it. He said he would never be a candidate again. Mr. White distinguished himself. He said the Glasters, Harrisons and Burpees had bought the people of Sunbury like sheep, and that he had never spent a cent of money. In this last proposition Mr. Taylor, one of his supporters, objected. Mr. White wanted Mr. Sterling to resign and run him a single-handed contest, but Mr. Sterling declined unless Mr. Perley would resign too, and then they would willingly fight the battle over again. There was a great flutter over W. D. Perley's letter about the \$5 Irishmen. He denied he had ever written any such letter and defied any one to prove it. Unfortunately for Mr. Perley this is just what the gentlemen who has the letter would like to have an opportunity of doing.

Mr. White gave notice of a protest; but he is only bluffing. He does not mean business, even although he has been promised the money necessary to carry it on. The threat of a protest against Mr. Perley alarms him.

OLD BOYS SOCIETY.—A meeting of the executive of the Old Boys' Society was held Monday evening, at Mr. Parkin's, the president's house. It was decided to give a prize of the value of \$30 in books this fall. Mr. Parkin, M.A., W. Bliss Carman, B.A., and Fred St. J. Bliss being appointed as a committee to select the books. The prize is offered to the person going from the grammar school who matriculates the highest in his class.

POOR DOCUMENT

News of the World.

Extra precautions are taken by the police to secure the personal safety of Mr. Gladstone.

An extensive seizure of arms has been made in Dublin.

The young Earl of Shrewsbury, who ran away with Mrs. Mundy, or with whom Mrs. Mundy ran away, has married that fair but frail lady.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has concluded that the crimes which are so prevalent in Ireland are due chiefly to foreign influences.

The tricks which have been played upon the London Times are seriously affecting the sales of the paper. So many indecent interpolations have been made in its columns that many persons are afraid to take it into their houses.

At a sale of pictures owned by the Duke of Hamilton, five paintings realized over £40,000. The Duke expects to realize a million pounds by the sale of his effects. He wants the money to make up losses by gambling and pay debts of a disreputable kind.

Arabi Bey is straining every nerve to preserve order in Egypt. He at first seemed infatuated with the idea that it would be an excellent idea to drive the Europeans out, but he appears now to realize that it would be the financial ruin of the country.

The peasants in the Moscow district are in open rebellion. They have taken possession of the land and have divided it amongst themselves. Intense excitement prevails in Moscow.

The people of Washington have boycotted the butchers so as to compel a reduction in prices of meat.

The New York Herald correspondent telegraphs from Lena Delta, April 12th, that Melville has found the bodies of De Long's party in two places 500 and 1,000 yards from the wreck of the scow. Melville's party stopped at the place where Ninderman and Noros passed the first day after leaving Delong, feeling sure that the others had not got much further. There they found the wreck, and following along the bank they came upon a rifle barrel lying on four sticks. Two bodies were found here under eight feet of snow. Melville went along the bank and saw a camp kettle and the remains of a fire about 1,000 yards from the tent, and approaching, nearly stumbled on Delong's hand sticking out of the snow. Here under a foot of snow they found the bodies of De Long, Ambler, and Ah San, all partially covered by pieces of tent and a blanket. All the others except Alexia they found at the place where the tent was pitched. Two boxes of records, a medicine chest, and a flag on the dead hand boots. Their feet were covered with rags tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin and clothing which they had been eating. The hands of all were burned, and looked as if when dying they crawled into the fire. Boyd was lying over the fire, his clothing being burned to the skin. Collins' face was covered with cloth. All the bodies were carried to a hill three hundred feet high, they were found, and interred in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the scow, surrounded by a cross. The mausoleum was covered with stones, and will be sodded in spring. The cross is inscribed with the record and names of the dead. Melville's party then separated to search the Delta for traces of Chipp's people. Ninderman and Bartlett found nothing. Melville has not yet returned. The search will be extended.

The excitement in Egypt appears to be subsiding for the time being. Arabi still holds out firm against foreign intervention. He says if Great Britain and France attempt to land an army in Egypt he will blow up the Suez Canal, destroy the railway to Cairo and, if a landing is effected, will retreat to the desert, where the Bedouins will flock to his standard. The Egyptian Ministry sanction this programme. Meanwhile the British fleet guarding the canal is being strengthened so as to prepare for the worst. Nothing has yet transpired as to what the Constantinople conference will accomplish.

Achmet Arabi Bey is undoubtedly the strongest man in Egypt. By birth he is a fellah, or peasant. He entered the army as a private and worked his way to the front against jealousies and all the unprincipled schemes envious persons could throw in his course. He was dismissed from the army on a dubious charge of corruption by a jealous War Minister. Subsequently he was reinstated, and still later, on account of his boldness in thought and utterance and great popularity, he was made Sub-Minister of War in the hope of silencing him. It proved a failure, however, and he has been constantly growing in power. As soon as he entered the War Office he ousted the Christian, Jewish, and Coptic clerks. He is ambitious, restless, contentious, and will permit his ill-balanced zeal to blind his judgement, and remain so until his country is invaded and occupied by England and France. The Egyptian people are all with Arabi Bey in whatever he undertakes. His unflinching constancy to Mohammedanism has gained the priests as his firm supporters, and has gained him perfect control over the people, being capable of

influencing them in any way. Arabi Bey might suggest. Arabi is looked upon by the Egyptians as the saviour of his country. As to the condition of the army in Egypt, the artillery is supplied with Krupp breech-loading guns, the infantry with the finest Remington rifles, and the cavalry with carbines and sabres. Throughout the army is well equipped, disciplined, and in good condition. This is entirely attributable to General Stone. For some time past Arabi Bey has been recruiting the army, and the number will probably reach fifty thousand. The Bedouin Arabs are fast friends and admirers of Arabi Bey. In a brief period he can have in the field from seventy-five thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Of these Arabs, the Bedouins are not subject to military service or compulsory labor. They are allowed many privileges under the Government which are not accorded to the Egyptians themselves.

The main feature of the excellence in the Bedouins is their remarkably rapid movements. They can make an attack, get away in great haste, fly to the hot deserts, and live there for many days. A European and many Egyptians cannot stand the heat of the desert at all, and cannot follow the flying Arabs over the hot sand. The Bedouins could sweep down on Cairo or Alexandria, sack them, and be away before many persons could realize what had taken place. The harbor of Alexandria is admirably covered with at least twenty forts and batteries, having about two hundred heavy guns. The city is walled. On the land side the wall is forty feet in height, with a dry ditch along the outside. There are four or five forts outside the wall also. Not only these, but the great wall likewise is mounted with powerful guns, capable of doing terrible work if properly manned. There are in Alexandria fifty thousand foreigners. The people are of the most cosmopolitan character imaginable. There are among the residents of Alexandria representatives of almost every locality in Europe, and a greater part of Asia as well. There are not more than fifty Americans in all Egypt. It is almost impossible for harmony to prevail on any issue in Egypt. There is such a mixed population and various peoples, some of whom are little better than savages, and have different, and in some instances radically different, views on particular subjects. A few years ago in the Egyptian army there were ten Americans. But the feeling against foreigners became such that all have been dismissed except Gen. Stone, and it has been made so unpleasant for him that he has tendered his resignation.

A remarkable tidal wave swept the lake front at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday morning. The wave was about two miles wide and eleven feet higher than the surface of the lake. It came in the wake of a dense black cloud, which moved northward over the city. There were no rain nor wind at the lake shore, but a dash of rain fell in some parts of the city and the wind blew fiercely in parts of the town. Vessels parted their lines at the mouth of the river, and piers and docks were submerged to the depth of four feet. In some places hundreds of fish were cast ashore. The wave lasted but one minute. Several parties fishing in skiffs report that there was a sudden rise in the water and a violent commotion and whirlpool. The skiffs weathered this singular storm. The damage to property on the shore is estimated at \$3,000.

A serious storm is reported from Iowa. Many buildings were demolished, a circus tent blown down, and thirty men killed.

Late news from Peru disclose a state of anarchy in the interior districts which is most melancholy. France is increasing its fleet in the Mediterranean with an eye to possible difficulties in Egypt. A survivor of Trafalgar recently died in England, aged 104 years. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society has sent back a number of Jewish emigrants to Germany. Negotiations for a commercial treaty between England and Spain have been suspended. An attempt was made to blow up Vestry Hall, Kennington, London. A Mississippi girl was eloping with the man of her choice, and reached a flag station on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, with the old man in full pursuit. The train came apace, but there was no flag with which to signal it, and the heroic maid stopped out of her red petticoat, stopped the train, and the pair got on board just in time to pull out as the irate father sailed into sight. Sixty-six deaths were caused by a late cyclone in Iowa. The Egyptian banks are being prepared to stand a siege. Serious complications are anticipated with the Bedouin Arabs. It is said that the ancestral honors of the Medici are now possessed by a hardware merchant of Florenceville, while a man who is believed to be the last representative of the Scalliger race is dead at Verona in a humble lodging over a greengrocer's shop. For many years this direct descendant of the great man who gave Dante dedicated his epic has whom a livelihood by mending boots and shoes.

A Model Spanish Grandee.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for a Spanish grandee can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and a singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates. For years he contemplated marriage, but never could bring himself up to the proposing point. Eventually he married a German lady, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie owed her throne to him, as the Emperor Napoleon would never have married her had he not feared that if he delayed she might become the Dutchess of Ouma. Among other vagaries, he wished to be loved for himself—a contingency in the highest degree improbable—and he proposed once to me to go with him to Scotland, and to introduce him under a feigned name to the pauper chief of some ancient family, who was blessed with a beautiful and high-born daughter. This damed, he anticipated, would fall in love with him, and only then would he reveal his real name. I did not happen to know just then of such a damed, or I would have gratified him, in which case I should have given a private hint to the daughter of the pauper chief, which probably would have facilitated matters. For some years he was Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but he always refused to draw his salary, as to do so was beneath the dignity of an Ouma. His notions of hospitality were of the grandest. In Madrid one house was kept in one of his palaces, whether he was there or not. One day a lady told him she was going to some town in Spain, and presuming that he had a palace there, he begged her to use it, but finding that he was mistaken, he at once ordered one to be bought and furnished, in order that the invitation should stand good. It was difficult to praise anything in his presence, for he at once insisted upon the person who praised it accepting it. One of his estates in Spain was so large that it supported a band of robbers, who respectfully called themselves the robbers of the Duke of Ouma. Of this he was exceedingly proud.—London Times.

United States Judge Wallace has unearthed one objection to "long engagements" never before urged. He has found that if the engagement is not to be performed within a year; if the wedding is set for a year later than the proposal, the promise must be in writing or it is not obligatory. This novel and startling rule has been made in the suit of Ulman against Meyer. Our readers will remember that not many months ago that the trial was running through the columns of the daily papers, and that the defence seemed to bristle with nearly every plea of law which could well be raised in a breach of promise suit. The lady, however, won a verdict. It now appears that the gentleman had one more point in reserve. There is an antique and famous law known as the Statute of Frauds. Some say it was thus christened because intended to prevent frauds; others say the name signifies that it gives temptation and opportunity for frauds innumerable. However this may be, the scheme of the statute is to require written evidence of a contract in order to sustain a lawsuit upon it. Among other things it declares void "every agreement that by its terms is not to be performed in one year from the making thereof." Counsel for the gentleman so lately cast in damages have now urged that his proposal was for a wedding a year later, and that it was not in writing.

A Story of DeCosmos.—Amor de Cosmos, an influential member of the Canadian parliament and a strong advocate of Canadian independence, is now travelling in the United States, his native country. His original name was Alexander Smith, which was changed to the one he now bears at his request by the California legislature, years ago. Before the formation of the Dominion he was a member of the Victoria parliament, and, in a hopeless minority, opposed an iniquitous bill designed to rob many settlers of their land. The majority, sure of success, delayed passing the bill until near the close of the session. At 10 o'clock one morning DeCosmos rose to speak against it; at noon he had reached "in the first place" and sunset found him at "thirdly." The alarmed majority tried to break him down, but with no success, and finally settled down to watch his desperate struggles. Without a moment's respite to eat or rest, DeCosmos kept on talking all through the weary night and the following morning, until, just as the clock struck the hour of noon, exhausted nature gave way, and with blood streaming from clenched lips and with staring eyes, he fainted in the arms of his friends. But his triumph was complete, for at that moment the parliament was by law adjourned sine die, and the offensive measure was dead.—N. Y. Tribune.

"What harm has the lad done you?" asked an old gentleman, roughly collaring a boy who was wearing the jacket of an urchin with a bit of wild grape vine. "He ain't done me no harm." "What are you thrashing him for then?" "Cause his father and mother never likes him, and I'm doin' it for charity."

CHAS. H. STERLING,
(Successor to C. L. Estabrook, Esq.)
DEALER IN
FLOUR, MEAL, TEAS AND GENERAL
GROCERIES.
CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS &
STATIONERY.
HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.
CHAS. H. STERLING,
ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO.
St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

NOTICE.
HAYING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successor.
C. L. ESTABROOK.
June 1, 1882.—w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against George A. Hallock, Deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to
JOHN HALLETT,
Executor.
Milville, June 1—w if

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
We have added to our stock during April:

**354 Packages Hardware, &c.,
237 Bundles Hardware, &c.,**
And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.**
We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
St. John, May 4—w 2 mos

British House,
WILMOT'S BLOCK
CARPETS, CARPETS,
CARPETS.

Brussels,
Tapestry,
Wool,
Union,
Hemp,
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN McDONALD
QUEEN STREET.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY
Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that
A. LOTTIMER
Has Removed
HIS CELEBRATED
SHOE STORE

to the Store in
Machum's Brick Building,
Next door below Dever Bros.
Dry Goods Establishment.
And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL
SCHOOL BUILDING,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Fton, May 4, 1882.

COAL, COAL.
Landing per Rail this week another ca go to
SUPERIOR SOF COAL,
For sale cheap from cars or shed.
12-17-81 JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

FREDERICTON
Marble Works.
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.
In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.
Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
JOHN MOORE.

New Brunswick
RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, June 10th, Trains will run as follows:

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gileston.
1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gileston for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Carleton Place, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Carleton, Freestone Lake, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Freestone Lake for Woodstock and Gileston.
1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, Carleton Place, Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Freestone Lake and Gileston.
6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gileston for Woodstock and points North.
2.00 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gileston.

Trains arrive at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points north remain until 8.40 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Arsectook, remain till morning at Arsectook, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be procured.
Freestone Lake will run daily between all stations, leaving (about 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Freestone Lake 6.00 a. m.).
Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, St. John and all points East, West and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gileston by the 6.00 a. m. Train must be delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.
Returns Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by C. Clark & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.
A. I. MASON, Master of Transportation.
ALFRED SHELLEY, Asst. Superintendent.
Gileston, June 17, 1882.

FISH.
JUST RECEIVED A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Fresh Salmon,
SEA SHAD,
Halibut and Lobsters.

A good variety of
FRESH SMOKED, PICKLED, AND DRY FISH ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.
THEOPHIL P. NOBLE,
Basement City Hall,
Fton, June 10, 1882.—4w

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combes;
5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
18 dozen Wade & Ditcher's Razors;
4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;
1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at
Geo. H. Davis'
Drug Store,
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets,
FREDERICTON.

GROUND BONES.
Just Received and for sale Low,
3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.
GEORGE T. WHELPLEY,
may 22, 1882.

GREGORY & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS AND A 'ORNEY'S
AT-LAW.
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.

40 CASES
Rubber Boots and Shoes
Lately received at
LOTTIMER'S
Fashionable Shoe Store.
In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

Seeds and Fertilizers.
The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:
Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bradley's Superphosphates,
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed,
Alaska Seed,
White Eye Seed Wheat,
Seed Peas,
Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat,
Buckwheat Rough Seed,
Black P. E. I. Seed Oats,
White Russian Seed Oats,
English, Portland and Newark Cements,
Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.
Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall.
JAMES TIBBITTS.
May 4, 1882.

DIPHTHERIA!
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure any case out of its. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Banger, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks will be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Banger, Me.

Make Hens Lay!
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Those who are desirous of one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., former Banger, Me.

SEEDS, SEEDS.
CABBAGE, CUCUMBER,
LETTUCE, CARROT,
BEET, RADISH,
SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM,
PUMPKIN, SQUASH,
TURNIP, ONION.
Of all varieties, put up by LARSEN & CO.
TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.
SUPERPHOSPHATE.
J. T. Cumberland, Bradley and Zeeley's Superphosphate at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.
May 10—Farmer 3 ins.

ORGAN, ORGANS.
Just received direct from the Manufacturer
TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS
WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.
Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.
JOHN RICHARDS & SON,
12-17-81

A. L. BELYEA,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Waterbury, N. Y.
Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
May 11—w 3 mos

Gray's Specific Medicine.
TRADE MARK: The Great Escalator MARK
LAW REPEATED.
An infallible cure for
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough,
Weakness, Spasms,
Nervousness, Indigestion, and all
Diseases that follow as a consequence
of Self Abuse, or
Universal Loss of Memory,
After taking
before taking, the Back, Dizziness of Vision, Pre-
mature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead
to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.
25¢ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we
desire to send free by mail to every one. 25¢ The
Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at 25¢ per
package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free
by mail on receipt of money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

HO! HO!
A LARGE line of Children's Cabs and Perambulators just received. Call early.
AT LOTTIMER'S VARIETY STORE.
BABY'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DEXTER HORSES
May 8
at LOTTIMER'S Variety Store.
Farmers Attention.
CHURNS, Butter Tubs, Butter Ladles, Butter Trays and Butter Prints in great variety, at
May 8 LOTTIMER'S Variety Store.
Milk Pans, Crocks.
4.680 PERCS Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Presses, etc. and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail, at
May 8 LOTTIMER'S Variety Store.

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL NEWS.

WANTED.—A good traveling agent. Apply at this office.

PART TIME.—J. P. Morris trotted in 2:31 at Mystic Park.

THE RIVER.—The water in the river is falling rapidly.

THE STREETS.—Roadmaster Casey had his street brigade at work on Regent street on Saturday.

THE HIGHEST QUOTATION.—Thirty dollars for a rope was paid at Sheffield by the canvassers for Mr. Perley on Thursday.

ST. ANN'S ROWING CLUB.—This Club has added a pleasure-boat to their stock and expect another one next week from St. John.

THE "MAY QUEEN."—This steamer is very nicely fitted up, and being well officered, ought to prove a popular means of travel to St. John.

DISCOUNT DAY.—The City Treasurer hopes that the citizens will not forget that July 10th is the last day for obtaining discount on taxes.

NEW GRATING.—The new grating and goosenecks needed for the proper drainage of the basement of the City Hall were put in on Saturday.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—H. B. Rainford has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court, vice R. L. Wetmore, Q. C. M. P. P., who has resigned.

NINE PAINS SITTING.—The Ninth Pain Sitting will be adjourned from Tuesday until the 24th prox. No cases will be tried until the last named day.

POLICE COURT.—William Brown was arrested for creating a disturbance on Regent street on Wednesday night. He deposited \$5 and was released.

THE SWEET BY-AND-BYE.—A York street grocer and a Gibson railway official are counting the hours which will pass before they will enter into the most honorable company of Beneficents.

HALF MAST.—The "David Weston" arrived with her flag half mast Friday, owing to the death of Mrs. Weston the mother of Captain Weston. Mrs. Weston died Friday morning.

CLOSE OF THE CELLAR DOORS.—Mr. Barrell has given notice for the closing of all cellar doors opening on Queen street, and all persons who want to have an opening in the new sidewalk are to make application for the same.

MARYSVILLE.—The Rev. Mr. Shrewsbury preached an admirable sermon in the Marysville Methodist church on Thursday evening. There was a large congregation. The collection for the Supernumerary fund amounted to \$63.

A HANDSOME FRONT.—The plate glass windows in J. McDonald's up-town store are a very great improvement. Mr. McDonald's enterprise in opening this branch is highly appreciated by the ladies in their day excursions to the "Sweet bay and buy."

NOT THAT KIND OF A MAN.—W. H. Irvine, of 72 Queen street, St. John, wants the man who left the barrel of flour at his house the day before election to come and get it again. He says he votes "President of such actions." He does not do his duty on flour, so to speak.

OUR SERMON.—We will resume the publication of our weekly sermon. The past published today is by the Rev. Mr. Evans, and is the discourse for which he was shamelessly attacked by the tri-weekly maligner of decent people.

ROBERTS.—Thursday evening while Mr. C. Scully was home for tea some persons entered his forge by a back window and with a hammer and chisel opened the desk that he uses as a money drawer. About \$5 were stolen. Mr. Scully has suspicion of the parties and intends investigating the matter.

READY TO FALL.—The old storehouse connected with the Macpherson property has been getting ready the last two years to tumble over to the Union Street Wharf yesterday. Mr. John Limerick with a party of men, went to work to get it back in a perpendicular position. He has it safely shored up.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.—The news that the Canada Temperance Act had been sustained was received with very little signs of excitement. Most every one expected it and at any rate "the ardent" had been so profuse during the last day or two that most people had forgotten that any such law was in operation.

CAPSIDED.—One day last week two members of the Freshman class of the University were out canoeing, and for some cause or other the canoe suddenly capsized. It happened to occur on the Nashtwaik, so that they swam ashore without any trouble. Not long since a Methodist minister of this city was upset out of a canoe about the same place.

UP-RIVER COURTS.—Monday next Judge Steadman will leave for Andover to hold County Court, in the absence of Judge Stevens, who is in England. The Court met Tuesday, but will be adjourned over till Thursday week, when it is expected that the Madawaska Court will be concluded. Judge Watters will take the last named Court. Judge Steadman will preside at the Carleton County Court on the second Tuesday in July.

NIGHT BOATS.—The steamer *May Queen* made her first trip of the season, having left St. John Thursday at 6 p. m. and arriving at the city about midnight. The *May Queen* has been refitted and provided with a new steel boiler. She will be commanded by Capt. John Allan, with Mr. Dingle as sailing master. Until further notice she will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m., and St. John on the alternate days at 5 p. m. Her first trip down was made Thursday.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

The Capital man wants to know "what has struck him?" We don't know, but he will think before long that it is a thunderbolt.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE.—A friend, with an eye to the beautiful, suggests that the grounds in front of the Parliament Building should be laid off in walks with a raised flower bed in the centre, and the whole surrounded with a low stone and wire fence. He thinks that my suggestion to leave it open and permit the grass to grow objectionable, since it would be sure to become a cow pasture, while if it is fenced up and nothing more is done, it would look too much like a meadow. We are very much in favor of the flower idea.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—On and after Monday last the following time table was adopted on the Fredericton Railway:—Through express to St. John leaves here at 7 a. m., arriving at 9:50 a. m. The Western train leaves here at 10 a. m., to connect with the 9 o'clock train for St. John. The Fredericton train leaves the Junction at 11:25, after connecting with the train from St. John, arriving at 12:35 p. m. At 1:40 p. m. a train leaves for St. John, arriving at 4:50 p. m. The Western train arrives here at 4 p. m., and the St. John evening express at 7:10.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.—The following appointments were made at the Fredericton District of the Methodist Church—Rev. E. Evans, Chairman; Rev. W. Harrison, Secretary; Rev. M. R. Knight, Assistant Secretary; Stationing Committee—Rev. W. W. Colpitts, Sabbath School Committee—Rev. R. S. Crisp, Missionary Committee—A. Rowley and Dr. Albertson. Contingent Fund Committee—S. Dayton, Dr. Coulthard, W. S. Day, M. Lemont, C. H. B. Fisher, W. E. Johnston, J. J. Weddall. Delegates to the General Conference, Hamilton, Ontario—A. Rowley, J. J. Weddall; ex-Sheriff Palmer, alternate.

A WHISTLE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Yesterday afternoon the crowd at the lower end of Queen street was excited over the fact that the Policeman was blowing his whistle with a great deal of energy. Regularly elicited the information that he was only calling a policeman who had a prisoner in charge. The prisoner's name was David McGee, and he was arrested for an assault on John Hewitson. On being taken to the Police Station, he expressed his regret for what he had done, and Mr. Hewitson being called in and an apology being made to him, the Police Magistrate allowed the complainant to drop on payment of costs.

POLICE COURT.—Howard Nichol, one of the parties who escaped from the Police Station a few days ago, delivered himself up. He paid \$5 as fine for being drunk and \$17 for repairs on Police Station. George Duncan, one of the second lot that escaped, also gave himself up. He was fined \$5 for drunkenness and \$7.50 for repairs on the station.

The decision on the Canada Temperance Act has stirred up affairs in the whiskey circles. The politicians are now looking after the fines that have laid over, pending this decision. Already two parties have been committed to jail.

To the Editor of the Herald.—Sir:—What do you think of the Tax Collector taking his list to the poll booth and using it as a means of getting votes? Well, that is the way they did it out here. When people would complain their taxes were too high the answer would be "A word will be said" it; vote for Fraser and I will receipt your bill." Of course the County don't lose anything; but it seems to me that it is a queer way to use the county tax list, don't you?

New Maryland, 23rd June.—Such a course is not only unjustifiable, but is unprecedented. If our correspondent was so reliable a man we should hesitate about publishing his letter; but as it is we think it a duty to make the matter public.—Ed. Herald.

SUPREME COURT.—Ex parte Parks—Mr. Jordan moves for a rule nisi to quash conviction under the Canada Temperance Act. Rule granted.

Ex parte Sweeney, and ex parte Francis Costance, similar rules were granted on Mr. Jordan's application. These are cases in which rules were granted some time ago to bring up the proceedings, and they will be quashed because the jurisdiction of the Justice was not proved.

Snowball vs. Muirhead. Mr. Jordan moves for a rule to remove taxation of costs. Rule granted.

Ex parte Corbin—Mr. Lugrin moves for a rule nisi to quash conviction. Rule granted.

Does on the demise of the N. B. & N. S. Land Co. vs. Taylor et al. Mr. Jordan moves for judgment. Withdrawn.

White vs. Harvey.—Mr. Gregory moves for attachment. Withdrawn.

ST. PAUL'S.—The Rev. Mr. Macdonnell preached an impressive sermon in St. Paul's Church Sunday morning from the text—"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."—Rom. xii. 1. As we hope to publish the sermon in *extenso* next week we shall not attempt to summarize it to-day. Many of our readers who have heard of Mr. Macdonnell would perhaps like to know something about his style of preaching. It may be described as simple, yet logical and forcible. His delivery is nervous, with a marked hesitancy in his utterance which, whether unavoidable or assumed, adds a great deal to the force of what he says. He shows in his method of handling his subject a thorough knowledge of his theme, and impressed his listeners with the idea that he is well grounded in the matter of education. There was nothing ornate about his discourse Sunday; but it abounded in noble thoughts of great practical value.

Mr. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Danville, Ont., writes:—"I can with confidence recommend Northrup & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Compound, for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Joseph Russan, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

The Day After.

Friday morning the excitement in reference to the York election was still pretty high, but it was all centered upon Messrs. Thompson and Wilson. Owing to a mistake in the telegraphic returns from Southampton Mr. Thompson's vote was a hundred lower than it should be, so that when the Prince William, No. 2, poll came in and he was only some thirty odd ahead of Mr. Wilson, with Springfield and North Lake to hear from, it was pretty generally admitted that Mr. Wilson was the fourth man. But about noon Mr. Thompson came home bringing with him the correct state of the poll, and his election was thereby put beyond a doubt.

Messrs. Colter and Wetmore received a great many congratulations from their friends during the morning which they accepted with evident satisfaction. "George," said one effervescent specimen of the bono and sinew, "I am glad you're in." "So am I," said the Chief Commissioner, and he looked as if he meant it.

Mr. Thompson was warmly congratulated by his many friends. We had satisfied that there is scarcely a man in York who is not very well pleased to see our independent and plucky friend back in the House again, in a seat which he gained after an election so fairly and honorably contested on his part as an election could be.

Mr. Blair only arrived in town by the five o'clock train, too late to see many of his friends. He feels that in the general result the Opposition have come out victors.

Speaking of the position of the Government the *Telegraph* said:—

They are left in a small minority, at least, and can have no chance to patch up as was done in 1878. Even some of the Conservative members elect, who formerly stood by them, are now in favor of the recent reconstruction bill, and can hardly be expected to support them. The defeat of the Government and the formation of a new one, seems inevitable.

The candid, unbiased, and outspoken sentiment of these constituencies is Liberal and against both the Dominion and Local Governments. The events of yesterday on these constituencies are an admission to both, that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction in the Provincial Legislature and Executive are pretty certain to take place in an early day.

The general opinion in town fairly bears out this forecast. The Government have done a great deal to reduce the tone of political morality in the Province; but there are strong men in Opposition who will not be parties to any compromise.

DOMINION DAY.

Now that the elections are over we think that everyone would like a little fun. A great deal of recreation has not yet been done during the last month, and if anybody were desiring a holiday everyone does now. To-morrow week is by law and by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor a public holiday, and some little effort ought to be made to have it observed in some other way than by keeping the shutters on the stores. There used to be a time when the young men of Fredericton in a few days notice could give a public program of the day which was an amusement; but they seem to require a great deal of stirring up now to induce them to take hold of anything of the kind with a will. We do not know that many associations have started around Dominion Day which should lead us to throw our hats in the air or about ourselves here; but we advocate an observance of the holiday, not for the sake of the day, but for the sake of the people. It is to be hoped that the "whisper" out to favor the citizens with some martial music and military evolutions? Would not an open air band concert be in order? And would not a few dollars expended in fire works please the young folks, and give older ones something to look at as well? Our horsemen might give a scratch race or two on the track, and our oarsmen a little regatta on the river. Something ought to be done to prevent people confounding Saturday with Sunday, and in consequence getting up early on Sabbath morning and getting down when they ought to be taking their forenoon whiffy breakfast, and getting cold. The subject is really a serious one from a sanitary point of view. When we reflect how many men feel that they owe their whole good health to the fact that they lie in bed late Sunday morning, and that they may make the mistake we have indicated above, we are appalled at the contemplation of the impending calamity. There is another, and more delicate reason why the day should be observed in some way different from Sunday. On the latter it has been a well honored custom from time immemorial for a young man to spend the evening with his best girl. Now suppose that he should mistake the day, so as to cast tell what terrible results should follow. It is just possible that in several cases Saturday night is John's and Sunday is William's, and if William should happen on the scene when John was in possession, serious complications might ensue. But we forbear to further unfold the dreadful things which a non-observance of Dominion Day may lead to, and call upon all good citizens to unite and with one accord endeavor to prevent the dangers with which the air is full and whose awful character we have briefly indicated above.

PORT FREDERICTON.

IMPORTS.
May 26.—Per St. John & Maine R. Co. 3 barrels, J. W. Dow; 2 cases, P. B. Edgcombe; 1 case, Lemont & Sons; 1 barrel, Gibson Leather Co.; 8 packages, R. Chestnut & Sons; 6 boxes, G. Hart & Sons.

May 22.—2 boxes, A. Limerick & Co.; 1 barrel, J. M. Wiley; 15 packages, J. S. Nell; 2 packages, J. Edgcombe; 10 barrels oil, N. B. Railway; 5 boxes plated ware, S. F. Shute.

Alexis Cyr, of Grand Isle, Arcoostook Co., Maine, writes:—"Having used Northrup & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime, and derive great benefit from it. I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity were its merits more made known."

Joseph Russan, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

Rev. Douglas Chapman, President.
Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M. Secretary.
Rev. R. W. Weddall, A. B. Journal Secretary.

The Stationing Committee will meet at Fredericton on Tuesday, June 27th, at 2:30 p. m.

The Committee on Conference Statistics 2:30 p. m.

The Committee of the Educational Society at 7 p. m.

The Missionary Committee at 7 p. m.

The Committees on Wednesday, 26th, Thursday, 26th, and Friday, 26th, will meet according to the Minutes.

CONFERENCE PLAN
of preaching and other appointments.

Tuesday, June 27—8 p. m., Preaching by Stephen T. Teed.

Wednesday, 28—7 a. m., Preaching by Aquila Lucas. 9 a. m., Conference opens. 12 noon, Conference Prayer-meeting. 7:30 p. m., Preaching by Dr. Douglas, L. D.

Thursday, 29—7 a. m., Preaching by H. Keown, Robert Wilson, John F. Betts and others.

Friday, 30—7 a. m., Preaching by Wm. Harrison. 7:30 p. m., Conference Educational meeting; addresses will be delivered by Charles Stewart, D. D., Duncan D. Currie, Charles H. Paisley, M. A.

Saturday, July 1—7 a. m., Preaching by D. Moore. 7:30 p. m., Meeting for the promotion of Holiness to be conducted by Jeremiah Jost.

Sunday, July 2—7 a. m., Preaching by Wm. Lawson. 11 a. m., Preaching by the President of the Conference. 2 p. m., Sunday school service; addresses by Jos. Pascoe, J. C. Berrie and George Steel. 3 p. m., Conference Love-feast, conducted by Henry Daniel. 8:30 p. m., Preaching by Dr. Douglas, L. D., President of the General Conference, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Presbyterian Church—11 a. m., Robert Duncan. 6:30 p. m., William Dobson.

Baptist Church—11 a. m., W. W. Lodge. 6:30 p. m., John F. Betts.

Free Baptist Church—11 a. m., John C. Berrie. 6:30 p. m., John S. Phinney.

Lutheran—11 a. m., Charles H. Manion, 3 p. m., George H. Campbell.

Marysville, H. Cowperthwaite, M. A., 6:30 p. m., John Burwash, M. A.

Gibson—11 a. m., Robert Wilson, 6:30 p. m., Saml. R. Ackman.

Robinson—3 p. m., Matthew R. Knight.

Wells—11 a. m., Cyrus S. Ware, 6:30 p. m., Nashwaak and Stanley—11 a. m., Richard Weddall, A. B., 11 a. m., Joseph Selter, A. B., 6 p. m., Wesley W. Colpitts.

Kingsclear—11 a. m., Thomas Stebbing, 3 p. m., Wm. Penna, 6 p. m., Wm. Penna.

Kawick—11 a. m., Theo. Marshall.

Monday July 3—7 a. m., Preaching by A. R. B. Shrewsbury. 7 p. m., Ordination Service, the charge to be given by Rev. Geo. Douglas, L. D., President of the General Conference.

Tuesday July 4—7 a. m., Preaching by Chas. Hamilton. 1:30 p. m., Conf. Temperance meeting; addresses will be given by John Read, W. W. Colpitts, John F. Betts, R. W. Weddall, and Wilson W. Lodge.

Wednesday, July 5—7 p. m., Preaching by Theo. Hicks. 7 a. m., Preaching by R. W. Weddall, A. B.

D. CHAPMAN, President.
Supt. of the Fredericton Circuit.

MINISTERS AND THEIR HOMES.
Ackman S. R., Mrs. Tho. Logan, York at Allen, B. S.
Allen, B. S., Mrs. J. S. Allen, King at
Baker, H. R., Mrs. Geo. Todd, King at
Baxendale, J., Mrs. Geo. Todd, King at
Baker, H. R., Mrs. T. Whitehead, George at
Berrie, J. C., Mrs. E. Colter, King at
Bettis, J. P., Mrs. Wm. Logan, York at
Breuer, W. J., Mrs. Barker House
Burwash, John., Mrs. Sheriff Temple, Queen at
Campbell, Geo., Mrs. Waterloo Row
Chapman, D., Mrs. H. Hunter, George at
Clark, J. J., Mrs. Alfred Edgcombe, King at
Clark, H. J., Mrs. T. W. Smith, George at
Colpitts, W. W., Mrs. R. Wiley, Brunswick at
Colwell, S. E., Mrs. S. Dayton, St. Mary's at
Comben, Chas., Mrs. John Pickard, M. P., Regent at
Collier, John., Mrs. Jas. Hogg, Queen at
Cowperthwaite, H. P., Mrs. A. Lottimer, King at
Crisp, R. S., Mrs. J. C. Risteen, Smythe at
Crisp, James., do do
Currie, D. D., Mrs. C. H. Fisher, Brunswick at
Daniel, H., Mrs. George A. Perley, George at
Deinastadt, T. J., Mrs. H. J. Thorne, Charlotte at
Dobson, Wm., Mrs. Geo. Hart, St. Queen at
Douglas, Dr., Mrs. Queen Hotel
Duke, J. A., Mrs. Henry Clarke, George at
Duncan, R., Mrs. Sheriff Temple, Queen at
Dutcher, C. W., Mrs. Alonzo Staples, King at
Estey, J. F., Mrs. R. Davies, Brunswick at
Evans, E., Mrs. Parsonage, King at
Fisher, G. W., Mrs. J. F. Weddall, Brunswick at
Goldsmith, J. S., Mrs. John Wiley, Brunswick at
Hamilton, Chas., Mrs. Geo. Hart, St. Queen at
Harrison, Fred., Mrs. Jas. Macpherson, Regent at
Harrison, Geo., Mrs. Waterloo Row
Harrison, Wm., Mrs. A. Fleming, York at
Hicks, Thos., Mrs. Geo. Hart, Jr., Brayley House
Howie, I., Mrs. R. Davies, Brunswick at
James, Silas., Mrs. Horace Dayton, St. Mary's at
Johnson, L. S., Mrs. Wm. Macklin, Gibson
Johnson, W. E., Mrs. R. Estey, Brayley House
Jost, J., Mrs. Capt. Whittier, Church at
Kennedy, Dr., Mrs. Dr. Atherton, York at
King, J., Mrs. Barry Smith, Barker House
Kirby, Wm., Mrs. D. H. Badger, King at
Knight, J., Mrs. Long's Hotel
Knight, M. R., Mrs. A. G. Blair, George at
Lawson, Wm., Mrs. Johnson, King at
LePage, A. E., Mrs. Lemont, St. John at
Lodge, W., Mrs. Wm. Lemont, Queen at
Lodge, D., Mrs. S. Dayton, St. Mary's at
Lucas, A., Mrs. Geo. Cliff, King at
Mannton, C., Mrs. H. J. Thorne, Charlotte at
McKeown, H., Mrs. Smithson, Carleton at
McKeown, H., Mrs. Wm. Wiley, Brunswick at
Marshall, Thos., Mrs. S. D. Macpherson, Queen at
Mills, E., Mrs. George Conthard, Queen at
Moore, D., Mrs. Queen Hotel
Narraway, J., Mrs. A. F. Randolph, Beechmount
O'Neil, R., Mrs. Jas. Peppers, Regent at
Paisley, C. H., Mrs. Paisley, George at
Parker, J., Mrs. Geo. Conthard, Queen at
Pascoe, J., Mrs. L. W. Johnston, George at

WILL YOU EXCHANGE

a case of
**Dyspepsia or
Biliousness
for 75 cents?**
It is actually
unwise to
spend money
to get rid of
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Disordered
Stomach and
Liver, when
this offer is
made to you
in your own
home in all
sincerity,
with an absolute certainty of
curing you.

**ZOFESA (from Brazil) cures
Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A
single dose relieves; a sample
bottle convinces; a 75 cent
bottle cures.**

It acts directly upon the
Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys,
Cleansing, Correcting, Regu-
lating, Expelling gases, and
vitiating the Brain, Nerve,
and Muscle, simply by work-
ing wonders upon the Digestion,
and giving activity to
the Liver.

Get this out, take it to any
dealer in medicines, and get
at least one 75 cent bottle of
ZOFESA, and tell your neighbor
how it acts. It is warranted
to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

Payson, G. B., John Edgcombe, York at
Penna, H., Major Staples, St. Mary's
Pepper, W. R., C. Sampson, Brayley House
Phinney, J. S., Dr. Atherton, York at
Pope, Dr., Geo. Thompson, Brunswick at
Pope, Dr., Mrs. Parsonage, King at
Pinto, John., Mayor Fisher, York at
Read, John., Mrs. Jas. A. Vanwar, York at
Sellar, J., Mrs. Geo. Hume, Long's Hotel
Shrewsbury, A. B., Mrs. Carvell, Queen at
Stackford, E. E., S. D. Macpherson, Queen at
Stallwood, F. P., Mrs. Thompson, Carleton at
Shanton, Job., Geo. Thompson, Brunswick at
Sprague, H., Mrs. A. G. Blair, George at
Stebbing, S., Mrs. Wm. Kiburn, Queen at
Steel, Geo., Mrs. Wm. Lemont, Queen at
Stewart, Dr., Mrs. M. Colter, Queen at
Teed, S. T., Mrs. Wm. Fowler, Regent at
Tippet, Wm., Mrs. Eli Perkins, Queen at
Thomas, W. B., Mrs. F. Thompson, Carleton at
Turner, E. E., S. D. Macpherson, Queen at
Tweedy, Wm., Mrs. Nelson Campbell, York at
Wass, Wm., Mrs. Wm. Kiburn, Queen at
Wadman, J., Mrs. Edwards, Queen Hotel
Weddall, R. W., Mrs. J. Weddall, Brunswick at
Wells, S. C., Mrs. D. Hart, Brayley House
Williams, Theo., Mrs. Geo. Hume, Long's Hotel
Wilson, Robert., Mrs. Kyle, Gibson

Woodstock Notes.
WOODSTOCK, June 22.
VICTORY FOR THE LIBERALS.—Complete
Tony Rorty—Notwithstanding the powerful
aid which they had to contend, the
Liberal party of this County have once more
led the poll. Never have the Tories made
such an effort to gain a majority; never so
confident of success, and never were they so
boldly beaten as they were on Tuesday.

The excitement in the evening was very
great, and the usual bonfire and such like
demonstrations were the finest ever witnessed
on an occasion of this kind, as cheer after
cheer went up for the champion of our cause.
There will be no election in this County
for the local, owing to the fact that Messrs
Leighton and White were returned by acclamation.

The annual meeting of the Woodstock
rotting Park promises to be a success. An
annual number of horses are under training,
and some closely contested races are anticipated.

The building of St. Luke's church is being
rapidly pushed forward. Already it presents
quite a sightly appearance.

G. W. Vanwart, Esq., has moved into his
new home—one which has cost considerable
and fully repays its owner by the fine appearance
it presents.

The Fifth Avenue Company advertise
for twenty-five young women and fifty
young men to assist in presenting "The
Shael Stroff" and "Youth" in St. John.

A conference of the Six Great Powers
meets at Constantinople to-day to discuss
Egyptian affairs. Turkey neither consents
to nor participates in it.

The last spike was driven in the railway
connecting Winnipeg and Thunder
Bay on Saturday.

Six thousand emigrants arrived at New
York on Sunday.

Mr. Mackenzie is much better.

Seeing is believing. Read the testimonials
in the pamphlet on Dr. VanBuren's Kidney
Cure, then buy a bottle and relieve yourself
of all those distressing pains. Your Druggist
can tell you all about it.

Sanson lost his strength with his hair.
Thousands of men and women lose their
beauty with their, and very large numbers
restore the ravages of time by using the
famous Cingalese Hair Restorer. Sold at 50
cents per bottle by the druggists.

BRACEY.—Your system for work. Zofesa
the new Dyspepsia and Liver remedy, at-
tends strictly to business by correcting the
stomach, liver and kidneys. Sample bottles
10 cents, large bottles 75 cents.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes:—"I
have been using Northrup & Lyman's Emu-
sion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with
the best results. I believe it is the best
Emulsion in the market. Having tested the
different kinds I unhesitatingly give it the
preference when prescribing for my consump-
tive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-
tions."

Mr. G. W. Macmillan, Iron Mountain, B. C.,
writes:—"Dr. Thos' Oil is the best medicine I
ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I
suffered with it, and have tried nearly every kind
of medicine without getting any benefit, until I
used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It has
worked wonders for me, and I want another
supply for my friends. Ac."

POOR DOCUMENT

SELECT STORY

The New Cook.

"There is one thing you mustn't forget, Tom!"

"What's that, Tom?"

"Don't forget to go to the registry office and send up a cook. The new girl is good for nothing, and the old one can't do anything. Young or old, man or woman, I don't care, only send me up a competent cook by 10 o'clock this morning."

"Don't look so desperate, sis; I'll remember it. I want things in pretty good style for Maxwell; he is used to it—fond of good dinners, and I guess I'll send you a good smart cook, Emma." Mr. Thomas Mayo disappeared with a reassuring nod. He had a proverbially bad memory; pretty Emma Mayo knew it very well, yet in this desperate emergency she trusted him.

During the two years she had had charge of her widowed brother's family they had been blessed with the most skilful of cooks; but Joan had taken a fancy to get married, and her place was hastily supplied by one who soon proved incapable.

Just at this juncture Mr. Mayo received tidings that his dead wife's favorite brother Arthur Maxwell, just returned from abroad, would pay him a visit. From the first, Emma had been nervous over the responsibility of entertaining this elegant young man, whom she had never seen. She was lively and accomplished; but she could not cook—in fact she had never tried.

It was 7.30 o'clock when Mr. Mayo went to town. He took nothing but a cup of coffee at 7 o'clock, and lunched at his favorite restaurant at 11 o'clock. At 3.30 o'clock the Mayes dined, and Mr. Maxwell was expected by the 3.10 o'clock train.

"There!" sighed Emma, when, two hours after her brother's departure, the house was in its usual order, and the "vases and flowers sent up for dinner." "If Tom don't forget, and if he sends up a good cook, everything will be nice enough."

She did not dare to think of the possibility of Tom having forgotten, or that of the cook not coming for any other reason; but when, precisely at 10 o'clock, the door bell rang a secret weight was lifted from her heart. She ran herself to answer the summons. A medium sized, well dressed, modest looking young man stood at the entrance, and she brightened at sight of him.

"I am very glad you are so punctual," she said, leading the way to the kitchen without an instant's delay. "Let me see—10 o'clock. I shall have to set you at work at once to prepare a first class dinner. We are expecting company from London, my cook has left me, and I do not myself know anything about cooking. What is your name?" literally bereaving the young man of his hat and hanging it as high out of reach as possible.

His reply was rather faint, but she thought she caught it.

"Mac? You do not look like an Irish man. But it doesn't make any difference. Are you a good cook?"

The smile of the young man was rather puzzling. "I'll do my best," he said pleasantly.

"You see there's nothing in the house but cold chicken," continued Emma, unconsciously wringing her little hands as she continued to address the new cook, who certainly listened very attentively. "But my brother has sent up some pigeons—to be roasted, I suppose."

"Yes'm."

"Can you make a celery salad?"

"I think I can."

"And Mayonnaise sauce for the cold chicken?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you make a French soup?"

"I can."

"Oh, well, I think you will do" (beginning to look relieved).

"Be sure the vegetables are not overdone, and the coffee good—my brother is very particular about his coffee. And we will have a Florentine pudding!" with an enquiring look.

"Yes'm," readily.

The new cook was already girding himself with one of the white towels that lay on the dresser, and casting a scrutinizing glance at the range fire.

Quite reassured in spirit, Emma was turning away when she stopped to add:

"I will lay the table myself to-day, Mac, and fill the fruit dishes and vases; but if you give satisfaction I will intrust you with the key of the china closet, and you will have the entire care of the table."

And with a gracious nod the young man withdrew from the kitchen.

She piled the fruit dishes with rosy pears, golden oranges and white grapes; filled the vases with roses, lilies and ferns; set clusters of dainty glasses filled with amber jelly among the silver and china, and then, with a sigh of satisfaction at the result, ran away to dress.

"I'll not go near the kitchen to even smell the dinner. I don't know anything about cooking it and will trust to luck. I have an idea that Mac is really capable—is going to prove a treasure. His dress was so neat and he was so quiet and respectful," concluded Emma, leisurely arranging her hair.

Her new dress, with its abundant lace

land cardinal ribbons, was very becoming and fitted the petite, round figure so perfectly that Emma felt at peace with all the world.

"I have heard that Mr. Arthur Maxwell is very fastidious in the matter of ladies' dress," mused Emma, twisting her head over her shoulder to see the effect of her sash. "I wonder what his first impression of me will be. I should like to have poor Ally's brother like me."

At length the last bracelet was clasped, the last tuck given, and retiring backwards from the mirror with a radiant face, Emma turned and ran up to the nursery to see the children dressed for company and also to speak with the boys—and, it must be confessed, flirt a little with Mr. Vincent, the tutor, who was always at her service for this exercise.

There was a delightfully savory odor pervading the house when she came down and sat on the wine and ice and made a few additions to the table.

She looked at her watch—3.05. Then she went softly to the end of the hall, and listened to the lively clatter in the kitchen. She could hear Mac chatting pleasantly with the little housemaid, Nanny, and all seemed to be well in that direction.

At 3.10 she repaired to the drawing room and took a seat overlooking the street.

Carrriages came and carrriages went, but none stopped at the entrance.

The little girls, brave in new ribbons, came down.

The boys and Mr. Vincent came down. Mr. Mayo's latchkey settled in the door, the dinner-bell rang. "Not come!" asked Mr. Mayo, at sight of Emma's disappointed face.

"No," she pouted; "and such a nice dinner!"

"Very strange!" mused that gentleman, leading the way into the dining room. "I hadn't the least doubt. Why, my dear fellow," saying by the shoulder to the new cook, who, acting also as butler, had just placed the soup tureen upon the table—"my dear, dear fellow, why, how is this? Emma declared you hadn't come."

"That young lady grew as white as the table cloth, and grasped the table for support."

"That Mr. Arthur Maxwell! I—I thought it was the cook."

"I came earlier than I expected, and in time to make myself useful to Miss Emma," laughed Mr. Maxwell, divesting himself of his white towel and bowing with grace to that young lady.

How could she have fallen into such an error?

"It was so terribly anxious—I didn't look at you twice? Mr. Maxwell, I hope you will forgive me!" stammered Emma, as red now as she had been pale.

"There's nothing to forgive, if my dinner turns out well," he added, laughing, evidently the sweetest-tempered man in the world. "I learned to cook when I was a student in Paris—a Frenchman taught me. I have been rather proud of my culinary skill, but I am a little out of practice now, and am not quite sure of the Florentine."

"Emma," cried Mr. Mayo, "what does all this mean?"

"Why, John, you promised to send me up a man cook."

Mr. Mayo clasped his hands tragically. "Emma, I forgot it."

"Well, he came just at ten o'clock. I thought he was the cook; I ushered him into the kitchen among the pots and pans. I questioned him as to what he knew about cooking. I urged him to make all haste and serve the dinner, and then I called him an Irishman!" sobbed Emma, hysterically.

"No offence, Miss Emma. My grandfather, on my mother's side—Major Trelawny—was an Irishman," observed Mr. Maxwell, coolly. "And since I have done my best won't you try the soup before it is cold?"

The others stared and Emma cried, but Mr. Mayo laughed uproariously.

"The best joke of the season! Sit down, everybody! Emma, you foolish girl, don't cry Arthur doesn't care. And as for your Florentine—Arthur, tell Nanny to bring it in. The proof of the pudding is the eating, you know."

"Miss Emma won't cry when she tastes my soup," remarked Arthur, ladling it out promptly with an air of pride.

And then they all fell to tasting and praising, and urging Emma to taste, and praise, until she laughed and cried all together.

But Mr. Arthur was so delightful, so winning and so witty, so kind to his agitated young hostess, and he'd cooked such an excellent dinner—from the pigeons to the pudding, everything was perfect.

By-and-by Emma was herself again.

"This has taught me a lesson," she said. "I never will be so desperately situated again. I will learn to cook."

"Let me teach you," said Arthur. He did.

The London newspapers under the heading of "English War Preparation," give great prominence to the orders from the Admiralty for the immediate embarkment of the iron-clad "Hotspur," preparations for the immediate embarkment of marines at Chatham, and the getting ready for sea of some troop ships.

CITY DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.—Trains for St. John leave the Station, on York street, daily at 7.15 a. m., and 2.15 p. m.; and arrive from St. John at 11.45 a. m. and 7.45 p. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Trains for Fredericton Junction, Saint Stephen, Bangor, and all points West, leave Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., and arrive from the same points at 4.45 p. m., daily, Sundays excepted.

New Brunswick Railway.—Trains leave Gibson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 a. m. for Woodstock, Aroostook, Carleton, Grand Falls, and Edmundston; and arrive from those points at 4.30 p. m. Passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain over night at Grand Falls.

Intercolonial Railway.—The Halifax express leaves St. John at 8 a. m. daily (Sunday excepted); and arrives at St. John at 12.30 p. m.

The Halifax and Quebec express leaves St. John at 7.30 p. m.; and arrives at 7.35 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the Square on the corner of Queen and Carleton streets. The General Delivery, Stamp, and Registry Offices are open from 9 a. m. until 5.30 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted). Box holders have access to their boxes until 9.30 p. m.

The Money Order Office is open from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Letter Boxes are located as follows:—Near the corner of Waterloo Row and Sargent's street, at the Auditor General's Office, Queen Hotel, the Barker House, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the Brewery House, and Long's Hotel. These boxes are served as follows:—The Waterloo Row box at 12.30; the Auditor's office box at 12.30; Queen Hotel 12.35; Barker House 12.40; Brewery House 12.50; Long's Hotel 12.55; W. U. Telegraph Office 1.00.

The mail for England, via New York, is made up Tuesday of each week at 8.30 a. m., and via Halifax on every Friday at 1.40 p. m.

THE CITY OFFICES.

They are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

THE COURT OFFICES.

The Office of the Registrar of Deeds is on the corner of King St. and John street. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The Secretary-Treasurer of York County is on Carleton street, near Queen.

The Clerk of the Peace on Queen-street, opposite the Fire Square.

The Sheriff on Queen street, near St. John.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. F. Randolph, Chairman; C. A. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets at their room, on the Officer's Square, on the last Saturday of every month.

SECURITIES.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Patron, His Lordship the Metropolitan; President, Rev. G. G. Roberts; Secretary, G. Douglas Hearn.

St. Ann's Lodge, U. T. A. No. 186.—Gen. J. Bliss, President; J. T. Horseman, Secretary.

Meets every second Thursday in the Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Mrs. Steadman, President; Mrs. Sampson, Secretary.

Meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at its rooms in Reform Club building.

St. Dunstan's Total Abstinence Society.—President, James E. Barry; Secretary, T. McGoldrick.

Meetings are held weekly in their Hall on Regent Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

York Division S. of T.—W. By. R. H. Mackay; P. S. A. G. Farver.

Meetings are held weekly in the Temperance Hall, on York Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reform Club.—President, George J. Bliss; Secretary, Richard H. Phillips.

Meetings are held in their rooms on Queen Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Young Men's Christian Association.—President, G. F. Atterton; Cor. Secretary, G. E. Coulthard, M. D.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Royal Arcanum, Fredericton Council, No. 103.—W. J. Creighton, Regent; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms the second and last Tuesday in each month, at 8 p. m. Limit of insurance, \$3,000.

Royal Arcanum, Lorne Council, No. 486.—Regent, G. S. Peters; Secretary, E. S. Waycott.

American Legion of Honor.—Fredericton Council, No. 274.—Herbert C. Creed, Commander; C. A. Sampson, Secretary. Meets in Fisher's Building on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 p. m. Insures from \$50 to \$5,000.

Home Circle, Maple Leaf Council, No. 26.—John J. Weddall, Leader; G. E. Coulthard, Secretary.

Meets on the first and third Thursday in every month in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Insures from \$50 to \$5,000.

Fredericton Historical Society.—George E. Fensty, President; A. Archer, Secretary.

Regular meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year.

Hiram Lodge, No. 6 F. & A. M.—Harry Beckwith, W. M.; T. G. Loggie, Secretary.

Meets in Mason Hall, Carleton Street, first Thursday in every month.

Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, Reg. G. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.—G. D. Loggie, P. M.; E. M. Pinder, H. N. Campbell, J. A. F. Street, P. P., Scribe E.

Regular Convocation third Wednesday in every month in Mason Hall, Carleton Street.

Alexandria Lodge, F. & A. M.—Alfred Seely, W. M.; Edgar Hanson, Secretary.

Meets first Tuesday in each month in Haines' Hall, St. Mary's Ferry.

Victoria Lodge, No. 13 I. O. O. F.—J. D. Fowler, N. G.; J. F. Richards, Rec. Secretary.

Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Edgewood's Block, York Street.

Grand Lodge, L. O. A.—William Wilson, Grand Master, Fredericton.

Graham Lodge, L. O. A. No. 29.—W. Wilson, Master, Joseph Walker, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall, Queen Street, west end, on the first Friday in every month.

Walker Lodge, L. O. A. No. 35.—H. S. Cameron, Master; Geo. S. Parker, Secretary.

Meets in the Orange Hall or the first Monday in every month.

Joseph G. Gill

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Weekly Edition of the Herald will be issued on EVERY THURSDAY

at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be a quarto, that is, an eight page paper, and will be printed upon a sheet 31x46 inches in size. It will be LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHEET PUBLISHED IN FREDERICTON, and the equal in size of any paper published in the Maritime Provinces. It will be emphatically THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE PROVINCE

Something that every one, rich or poor, wants. It will give all the news of the week, both home and foreign, up to the hour of going to press, in a fresh, readable style. To ensure this the services of competent correspondents have been secured who are to send any late news by telegram.

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I believe a first-class family paper will pay, and I am going to try the experiment.

The WEEKLY HERALD will always contain a good story, will tell all about the news of the religious world, will give the CHURCH APPOINTMENTS for the next Sunday and the ensuing week, and have an Agricultural Department, in which it will endeavor to give its country readers valuable information relating to the Farm. In this latter respect it will aim at being an agricultural newspaper.

New Features will be introduced which Experience may show are Desirable.

REMEMBER THE HERALD is the only paper in Fredericton which has upon its staff A CITY EDITOR, WHOSE TIME WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO LOCAL NEWS.

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Fredericton December 5 1881.

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Chas. H. Lugin

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

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